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AUGUST 24, 1946

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 61. NO. 51. • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

AUG
REFERENCE

THE FRONT PAGE

Italy Has Few Claims

WE ARE unable to feel that Italy is entitled to any substantial credit from the victors in the recent war for anything that she did after the removal of Mussolini from power until the end of the struggle in the Mediterranean. She had gone into the war as a whole-hearted ally of Hitler, at a moment when it was easy to assume (as many Americans and some Canadians did assume) that he was certain to win. Having gone in, she became inevitably a degraded dependent upon the German military power until the reconquest of the Mediterranean by the Allies made it obvious that, whatever happened to Germany, Italy could not possibly hope to avoid defeat.

When that became clear she had no other option than that between continuing to fight along with Germany or beginning immediately to fight against Germany, for the Germans were practically in effective occupation of all of her territory that the Allies had not recovered. It was in her own paramount interest to shake off the German incubus as rapidly as possible unless she was going to continue to do whatever the Germans told her; and to take the latter course with the Allied forces pounding her on all sides except the north was practically impossible.

The only difference between Italy and Germany is that the Italians succeeded in getting rid of Mussolini in the last days of their country's resistance to the Allies while the Germans never succeeded in getting rid of Hitler at all. And this, we must remember, was made far easier for the Italians by the fact that before the final stage was reached the actual power in the Mussolini regime was being exerted by Germans, who had long since earned for themselves that hatred and suspicion which are the natural results of arrogance and brutality. There is no reason why we should exempt the Italians any more than the Germans from the penalties of national treachery and aggression.

The latest and one of the best portraits of Field Marshal the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, G.C.B., D.S.O., Chief of the Imperial General Staff and former Commander of the 21st Army Group. All Canada awaits his arrival tomorrow, especially those Canadians who served under him in Europe. After 16 days in Canada, he will visit General Eisenhower.

Come Home, Mr. King

WE ARE beginning to doubt whether any contribution which Mr. King can make to the peace of the world by his personal presence at the somewhat unproductive negotiations in Paris can be as important as the contribution which he and he alone can make to the economic welfare of Canada (and that in itself is important to the peace of the world) by returning to the Dominion and taking a hand in the industrial dispute situation at home.

The whole tangle of industrial relations in Canada is now the responsibility of the Dominion Government. In the good old days industrial disputes used to settle themselves eventually by the operation of economic forces, and the intervention of governments was directed chiefly to the enlightenment of public opinion and the conciliation of differing viewpoints among the disputants. Today industrial disputes are settled, and will be settled so long as the control system is in operation, by the fiat of the Dominion Government, when that Government has made up its mind sufficiently clearly and firmly to convince the disputants, and the people of Canada, that it is going to stick to its position.

At no stage in the long series of industrial disputes which has impeded recovery and pushed up prices in this country ever since the end of the war has the Government given any indication of having made up its mind firmly and clearly to anything. It sets up maximum limits for wage increases, and then breaks them in individual cases. It adopts orders-in-council making strikes illegal, and then does nothing to prevent illegal strikes. It establishes an official wage in the steel industry, and backs it by "taking over" the industry under "controllers" who immediately proceed to do no controlling, and then it tolerates the payment, or at least the promise of payment, to non-striking workers of three times the sum officially established, and only after a month of strike does it let it be known that it regards this payment as illegal. It tries to pass the whole troublesome matter to a committee of Parliament, which can do nothing but recommend legislation which would be far too late to do anything to settle the strike. (The Commons Committee on Industrial Relations did some useful work in eliciting information as to the real issues of the dispute and getting them before the public, but it is a wholly unsuitable body for either arbitration or conciliation, and can do neither arbitrating nor conciliating at a time when government action of a decisive kind is the one thing needed.)

Members of the Government naturally differ widely in their views of the proper course to be adopted when the Government can no longer refrain from adopting one—and sticking to

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Does the "Higher Loyalty" Plea Tend to Destroy the State?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WITH you I reject the "higher loyalty" argument advanced by the persons who were prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act. The rejection was never disputed from a legal point of view; it is sustained by public opinion. But is public opinion stable, and are majorities reliable, especially if "a large number of Canadians seem already to have been rendered uneasy" by the claim of the prosecuted? Does the rejection of the claim cover only this specific conflict or all conflicts between the law of the land and personal or group loyalties opposed to it? And is not the mere advancing of the "higher loyalty" argument evidence of doubts concerning the unconditional rule of the law of the land, or evidence of a change in public opinion? These are, indeed, uneasy questions.

There were always and everywhere men whose political aims and ideals were embodied in foreign constitutions, or whose political aims could be accomplished only with foreign help, or who had a spiritual mother-country abroad in addition to their actual one. From admiring to assisting a foreign country was often only a small step. Fascists, as well as socialists, liked to fraternize with the country which came closest to their political ideal.

Even in antiquity, in spite of the religious sanction of the laws of the City, Xenophon, that charming, fox-hunting and horse-breeding gentleman farmer, so dear to some modern scholars, sided with the aristocracy of Sparta against the democratic government of his own Athens. All this was and is not only done, but also maintained as just and legitimate. No wonder that political science developed a general theory from the historical fact of divided loyalties; the doctrine of pluralism proclaims the right to more than one loyalty, and men as different in their convictions as Mr. Feggis and Professor Laski could agree on that conclusion.

The advancing of the "higher loyalty" argument is only one of the many signs which seem to indicate a beginning disintegration of the modern state. The overruling, or even undivided, loyalty to one's own country is not something eternal and self-evident, is not an inheritance given to our peaceful enjoyment, but a rare, great, and almost unique accomplishment which must be defended every day. The modern state may be broken up, and the overruling loyalty on which it is based may be uprooted, before new institutions or loyalties are ready to provide, in their place, for law and order. It is this danger and the uncertainty connected with a possible change, which render many people so uneasy. The special obligations of officials, the rather doubtful policy of holding back the short-lived secrets of the atomic bomb, and the pertinent questions of criminal law are only side-issues. Below them, people feel that the rock of the sovereign state, on which civilized life was based for 400 years, is shaking.

Montreal, Que. F. E. DESSAUER

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES — Canada $5.00 two years, $7.00 three years, new and renewal subscriptions. Single copies 10 cents. Renewals only accepted for all other countries.

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Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada
MONTREAL ..... Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER ..... 815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK ..... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
R. B. Milling - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - Circulation Director

Vol. 61, No. 51 Whole No. 2788

Are There Profits?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

PERMIT one of your farm readers to say his say on the Ilsley plan to tax the farm cooperatives "only to the extent that they make profits".

That should put an end to the hunt for a few extra farm tax dollars. My understanding is that no true cooperative can earn a true "profit". It merely assembles the funds of its members and, after operational expenditures, distributes the dividends back to its members on a patronage basis.

Apparently Mr. Ilsley's financial mind has been attracted to the large sums built-up (over the years) in the treasuries of the great wheat pool organizations out west? These "large sums", however, do not amount to a great deal when dissipated (as patronage dividends) across approximately 175,000 farms.

In any event, the money is the property of the individual grower, and should be taxable at the individual level? But the trouble is (and I feel that the finance minister's 3% capital tax has grown out of the fact) that 85 per cent of the coop. membership lives continuously *below* the tax-exemption floor. So what, Mr. Ilsley?

As I see the decision to go after retroactive revenues from these farm-built organizations, *via* that 3 per cent capital tax mechanism, it plays directly into Mr. Coldwell's plans. Wonder where honest John Bracken stands, on this?

Toronto, Ont. WESTERNER

Erroneous Caption

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

A slight correction in the caption on your front page picture of Aug. 3. Fort Good Hope was known as such long before the establishment of a Mission there. It was founded by the North West Company about 1804 and was taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821. The Catholic Church, which is highly decorated inside, was not erected until 1865.

Winnipeg, Man. CLIFFORD P. WILSON
For the HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

To The Achoo Club

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE article on hay fever (S.N., Aug. 3.) is amusing but is about the poorest attempt I have ever read to help the sufferers from this disease, for it is a disease, and as I have had it for over 50 years and have experienced the "15 shot cure for 50 dollars" on several occasions I feel that I can speak with authority. Being a doctor, I gave myself shots so was not relieved of 50 dollars for 15 graduated hypo treatments. Many years ago I personally treated many cases of hay fever and I am afraid was, approaching the unethical in almost promising absence of symptoms if the patients took the full course. My advice however was not convincing as my eyes dripped tears over the patient's sterilized bared arm, and a violent paroxysm of sneezing accompanied the introduction of the hypodermic needle.

I simply gave it up and referred these unfortunates to the more convincing appeal of the allergist. I am one of those sensitive humans who have a violent reaction to a 1-1,000,000 dilution of ragweed solution introduced under the skin. I have on occasions been used to demonstrate the effect of ragweed extract injections, and sometimes have been unable to get my coat sleeve over a swollen wrist following one of these needle pricks. I must say that I am not an optimist as regards the routine treatment of hay fever with pollen extracts. They seldom work.

The *Reader's Digest* was kind enough to suggest benedryl as a wonder drug and I am looking forward to trying this out on August 22 when my attack starts. I must say I am a little skeptical of "cures" advocated in the lay press. However, benedryl certainly works in other allergic conditions, such as hives, and maybe it will help in hay fever.

I find that by observing the following rules I can get along quite comfortably. A little tube of a cream containing adrenalin, a minute amount of phenol and a mild local anaesthetic is always in my pocket. By putting a little of this on my index finger and inserting it into the corners of my eyes I can play 18 holes with little discomfort. A pill containing ephedrine and phenobarbital every few hours has an excellent systemic effect but must be prescribed by a physician. These I carry in my pocket. Above all *no alcohol*. Alcohol will bring on a paroxysm of sneezing and eye-watering quicker than anything else. Plenty of water should be taken and the bowels regulated with a morning saline.

Perhaps my ethics in giving a method of relieving, not curing, hay fever may be criticized, but I do not treat these patients and anything I have suggested can be looked after by the family physician.

Toronto, Ont. F. B. BOWMAN, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Write Off Five Minutes

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN S. P. TYLER'S column "Passing Show", (SATURDAY NIGHT, August 3) a Montreal newspaper correspondent is quoted as asking what members of Parliament do with themselves for a change during the summer recess.

It might be well to remind the gentleman that a summer recess appears to be a matter of grave doubt. However, his query is a natural one. It is Mr. Tyler's reply which intrigues me.

"No doubt many of them contemplate turning a hand to some useful occupation."

This is very true, but there is an implication in the remark.

While most of the work of members of Parliament may be disappointing to both the public and to themselves, I can personally say that the writing of this letter is the first five minutes I have actually used, in my short parliamentary career, in a useless occupation, but I "gotta" have a little fun.

Ottawa, Ont. T. J. BENTLEY
Member for Swift Current.

Rebuke Courteous

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN reading your editorial entitled Bolshevist Menace" (S.N., Aug. 10) a sentence lingered which put me in a somewhat questioning frame of mind.

You say: "But there are totalitarian elements in our own country and other democracies and totalitarian methods which will pave the way to power for those elements." Only a few days ago Mr. Molotov was saying the same thing, only he was much more specific. He picked out the press of the United States as one of those "totalitarian elements." I think he used his familiar epithet "fascist" instead of totalitarian.

Because Canadians may be confused by a generalization of this kind would not it be a good idea if you were more precise and specific about these "elements" and "methods." It would seem more important as the days go by that what should be considered as enlightened and chastening self-criticism under our democratic system, should not be confused by its resemblance to the current Moscow "line."

Toronto, Ont. DON STAIRS

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

HEADLINE in Boston newspaper referring to small nations at peace conference:

LITTLE 17 SHUN ROLE OF SHEEP

Russia, however, not being quite so sensitive, continues to "Bah!"

•

From a recent article on the Soviet leader we are reminded that Stalin is not his real name. We feel sure, however, that Stalin by any other name is just as sweet.

•

A letter in the press urges children's toy stores not to sell war-like models, such as metal soldiers, battleships, forts and firearms. Manufacturers should find a ready market for lifelike replicas of peace conference delegates, especially one of Mr. Molotov that really walks.

•

Infiltration

Moscow may shortly claim that certain Canadian Government officials are reacting favorably to leftist propaganda, following the appearance of the new Canadian stamp showing a plow turning a furrow to the left instead of the right.

•

Discussing demands for increased wages and the effect on prices, a cabinet minister warns us that whatever is gained on the swings is lost on the roundabouts. The trouble is that we are having a perfectly giddy time on the roundabouts, but it's a tough job getting on the swings.

•

A New York paper reports that the price of elephants has gone up from $1,200 to $3,500. This makes us more determined than ever to try to do without one.

•

It is understood that 1947 automobiles will be substantially the same as 1946, from which it may be substantially assumed that substantially most of us will continue to go substantially without one.

•

Headline in Toronto paper:

BEVERAGE ROOM CLOSED FOR FAILURE TO OPEN

To think this sort of thing up, a few quick ones from an establishment which is open for failure to close helps.

•

The wartime nickel now being withdrawn is said to have an actual value of one cent. The nickel remaining in circulation is, of course, worth nearly twice this amount.

•

Shhh! Shhh!

While the press has given considerable publicity to Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery's opinion that Private Tommy Atkins should have the privilege of reading in bed if he wants to, no attempt has been made to report the comments of a good old-fashioned Sergeant Major.

•

There is a sad story going around of an ex-army chaplain who, replying to a speech of welcome by a gathering of ladies from his pre-war parish, committed a grave social error by expressing his delight at seeing so many old faces.

•

"Anyone aspiring to a long life," says a Buffalo centenarian, "should live a quiet one." But so many people kill themselves first, trying to find one.

•

A giant muskelunge weighing 58½ lbs., captured in Lake Ontario, is believed to have made its way from Lake Erie through the Welland Canal. Ambitious Ontario anglers are now said to favor a project to encourage migration of mature specimens by widening the canal.

Nora-Frances Henderson, vice-chairman of Hamilton's Board of Control and upholder of citizens' rights in the present steel issue, is the daughter of an Irish mother and a Scotch father who came to Canada from Hampstead, England, in 1913. Miss Henderson joined the old Hamilton Herald in 1918, and later began a daily write-up on current events. It has always been her contention that women have the same responsibilities in a country's economic life as men—"whether it is a trade policy or the laying of a sewer, the end results, good or bad, affect the family as a unit." The fact that Controller Henderson has not narrowed her interests to maternity hospitals and children's play-grounds accounts for the general support she has received from both sexes.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

it. In Mr. King's absence there is nobody who can bring them into agreement. The issue is not one which can be settled by majority vote, and it is quite possible that it will not be settled without one or two resignations; that means that a settlement in Mr. King's absence is next to impossible, and if it were possible we doubt whether it would be a good settlement from a political standpoint.

Mr. King has made one notable contribution to the Paris meeting, which perhaps nobody else could have made better or as well. He does not seem likely to have an opportunity of doing much more, in view of the way in which the meeting is going, and he is urgently needed at home. The heads of most of the other governments concerned are managing to have themselves represented at Paris by an able junior, and the world would probably get along all right if Canada did the same, and the difference at home would be very considerable.

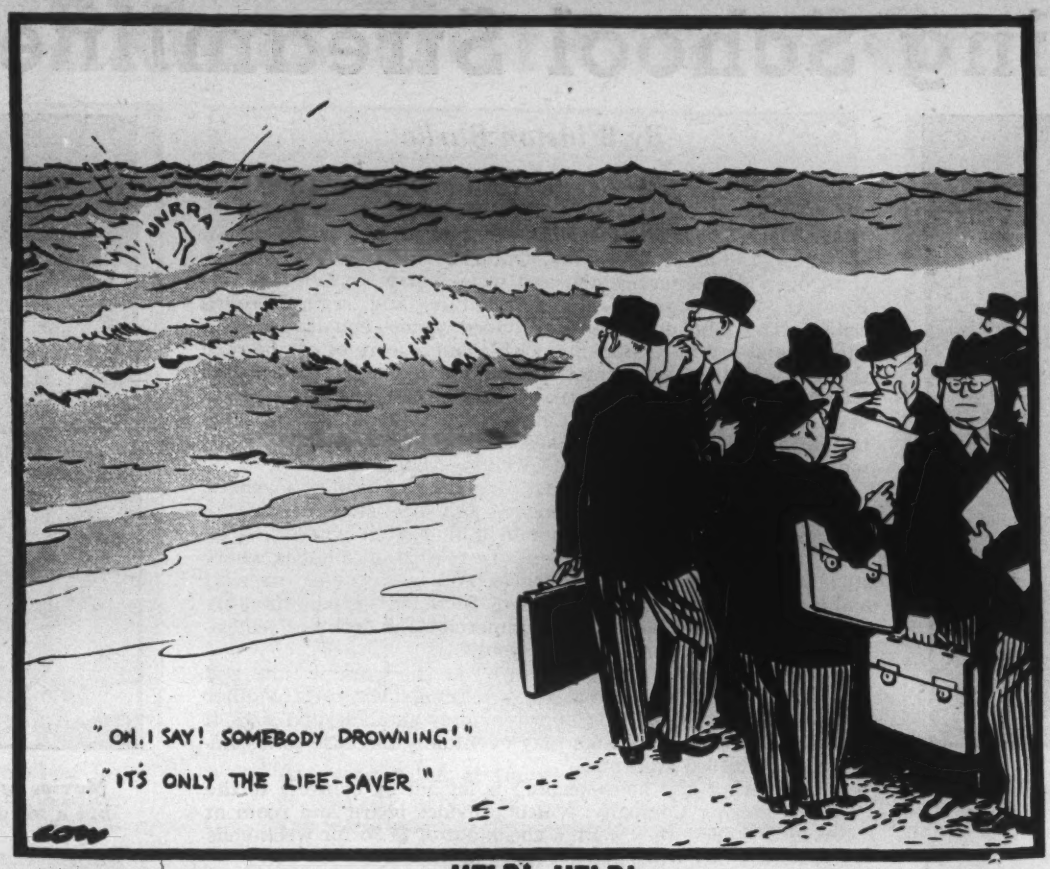
This Is Not 1919

THERE has been no demand from any part of Canada except Quebec that amnesty should be granted to army deserters and persons who failed to respond to their call to service. The granting of this amnesty is a concession to the public opinion of Quebec, and of Quebec alone. This does not of course mean that all the deserters and absentees are from that province or are of French Canadian origin; very far from it. It means only that in no other part of Canada are desertion and absenteeism regarded as negligible offences, about which the law should not concern itself.

It should be remembered that, with the exception of an unknown number of the 16,000 N.R.M.A. personnel who deserted when ordered into active service abroad, every single one of these deserters and absentees violated a law which was passed with the support of a large majority of the French Canadian members of the House of Commons, and which called for nothing more than service within the continent of North America for the immediate defence of Canada. It is the almost unanimous opinion of the French press of Quebec, from *La Presse* and *Le Devoir* to *L'Action Catholique* and *Relations*, that refusal to obey this law should not be treated as a crime.

This, we must point out, is a very different situation from that which led to the amnesty of December 20, 1919, granted by the Conservative Government of that date. The law violated by the persons relieved in that amnesty was one which had been adopted against the unanimous vote of the entire French Canadian delegation in Parliament, one which called for immediate service in the European field, and one for which no preparatory work had been done to influence Quebec in its favor. Nor was the demand for that amnesty by any means so strictly confined to the province of Quebec, since the whole principle of compulsory military service was then new to Canada and was the subject of considerable opposition in many other parts of the country, while even where the principle itself was not opposed there was considerable sympathy with the Quebec objections to it.

It may be conceded that neither in 1914 nor in 1939 did the province of Quebec do much to draw Canada into the hostilities in which she decided to participate. It is conceivable that in some future struggle this may not be the case. Certainly if Canada should at some future date find herself embroiled with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Quebec will have done quite as much as any other part of Canada to prepare opinion for that struggle, both in Canada and in the U.S.S.R. In that unhappy event there will unquestionably be a large body of opinion in Canada which will be hostile to compulsory service against the Soviet forces, and which will probably adopt the same method of resisting such compulsion as the draft evaders of the recent war adopted. We trust the people of Quebec have borne in mind the fact that they are now establishing the principle that draft evasion is not a crime, and that that principle may prove embarrassing not only to Canada at large, but to them in particular.



HELP! HELP!

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LIKE FIGURES BY DU MAURIER

LIKE figures by Du Maurier
They sat in the Chelsea drawingroom,
Over whose red garden walls
One can barely see the heads of passers by;
John, who played so beautifully,
Making the piano sing whole operas,
Recalling Nordica and Calvè
And news of Jean de Reské.
Theodore, who remembers every tone of Duse's voice
And adores Edith Evans.
Cynthia, who used to act—but only gardens now.
Julien, so elegant and so composed.

They were content to sit on summer evenings
Through the long English gloaming,
Perfumed by bowls of spicey pink carnations,
Sipping black coffee, smoking cigarettes,
Watching the river-breeze blow through the curtains,
Listening to John, and listening to the past
So musical with memories;
Straightening sometimes a crooked silhouette,
Interpolating news of the last play,
The Court Gazette, or little family jokes.
All so content. As if dear Chelsea
Lay like a moat between the world and them.

Now they will close the Beckstein,
And go away, and return, hoping,
And yet it will not come—their feeling of security.
The room has been entered by change,
The thing they dreaded. Even the breeze
Knocks on the window, colder now and strange,
Air without music.

Why must he come, this forager,
Displacing with determined fingers
The notes of an old harmony—
A sequence to such lovely music wed!
Nor you nor I can ever answer that,
I only know that Julien has written me to say
That John is dead.

KATHERINE HALE

Canada's Communists

IT IS perhaps unusual for a weekly paper like SATURDAY NIGHT to recommend its readers to subscribe to another weekly with whose views it is in violent disagreement; but we feel nevertheless that a full comprehension of the labor situation and several other internal problems of Canada is scarcely obtainable without a study of the *Canadian Tribune*, the official organ of the Communist party in Canada. In its direct voting power that party is not important, although it manages to secure some representation in a number of municipal councils and provincial legislatures and had one member at Ottawa until Mr. Rose became unable to attend the sessions. But in any sphere in which it chooses to exert itself it can always become more important than its numbers would suggest, and in the labor movement it has an influence which makes things very difficult for anti-Communist labor leaders and may be disastrous for the economic life of the country.

The *Canadian Tribune* represents itself as profoundly devoted to the interests of the "workers" as a whole, but a consistent reading of its columns will soon make it clear that it regards the interests of the "workers" as synonymous with those of the Communist party, and the latter as synonymous with those of the U.S.S.R. In an article on "Strikes and Politics" in the current issue, Mr. Leslie Morris, chairman of the editorial board, is quite clear about the use which the party hopes to make of the current labor disputes. It is "not the case at the moment in Canada" that economic strikes are being transformed into mass strikes against the government, but there is hope. "Canadian labor has at its hand the opportunity to transform the present wage-price movement into a powerful political movement of labor, in the municipal elections this year, in the fight for peace and its related struggles, in the political offensive against the postwar line of King and the Tories." To achieve this, labor must rid itself of "the ostensibly non-political, but actually anti-working-class politics line of the top C.C.F. leadership."

During the latter part of the war the *Tribune* was all out for maximum cooperation with the government and for no disturbance of productive activity, and was extremely angry with all labor leaders who felt that even in wartime there were some things which needed to be fought for at home. It has now completely reversed its position, since Russia is no longer in need of supplies and military assistance, and hails every labor dispute, however extravagant or unwise, as preparing the way for the "political action" of the future. Canadians should not leave the behavior of this party and its periodicals entirely to the care of the R.C.M.P. They should watch it themselves.

Those "Passes"

THE trade unions had better make up their minds whether they do or do not claim the right to exclude anybody and everybody from "struck" premises. Unions which are issuing "passes," the very terms of which imply a right to refuse entry, are now claiming with great earnestness that they are not actually preventing anybody from entering. The steel workers at Hamilton claim that they have never employed any force to prevent anybody from entering or leaving, and the electrical union writes to a Leaside plant that "at no time did we ever object to the company's employees entering the plant during the strike," although at an earlier date it had written that "entry arrangements were made to accommodate those employees for whom entry was considered necessary for the purpose of computing outstanding pay" and that other employees were daily entering the plant "with the permission of the union."

The present demand of the electrical union is that the employer be compelled to pay to the employees certain sums which are due them under the vacations-with-pay law, to which the company replies that these sums cannot be computed without free access to the offices. It may safely be assumed that no legal process will be put in operation to compel such payments, and that the claim of the union is merely for the purpose of establishing a grievance; but the principle involved is important. And the principle is that, until the law is changed, no union, individual or group of individuals, whether an accredited bargaining agent or not, has the right to use force to prevent access to the property of a struck company, nor to use threats or insults to make such access difficult or unpleasant. The whole business of issuing passes is a childish assertion of a right which has no existence in law, and the assertion of which should never have been tolerated as it has been during the past twelve months. The issuance is no doubt lawful enough, but only if accompanied by an admission that they have no lawful validity; any suggestion that their production can be called for when the bearer seeks to enter the premises is a threat of unlawful action and is therefore itself unlawful.

Exchange Problems

THOSE Canadians who are complaining of the refusal of United States business houses in some places to accept Canadian currency at par are overlooking the essential features of the present situation, which has no resemblance to that of the good old days when both currencies were exchangeable for gold in the country of issue, and no exchanger could reasonably charge more than the cost of getting the gold and transporting it to the other country.

There is now no redemption in gold of either currency, and no freedom to transport the gold out of the country if there were. There is no agreement between the two governments as to the rate at which their currencies will be exchanged. The Canadian government by unilateral action recently increased the amount of American currency which it would sell for a Canadian dollar; and there is nothing to prevent it from reversing that action without notice and decreasing the American quotation on the Canadian dollar to 98 cents, 95 cents, or all the way back to 90 cents. It is not *likely* to do so, in the present conditions, but there is nothing to prevent it. Hence Americans cannot be expected to accept Canadian currency, in places from which they cannot get it back to Canada the same day, at any less discount than they figure is needed to cover the cost of returning it and the risk of its being depreciated in the interval. The same applies to Canadians and American currency; but there are so many Canadians who are willing and able to employ American currency in the purchase of American goods that the risk is somewhat less. Even in that case, Canadians are not supposed to hold U.S. currency and export it later on their own account; they are required to turn it in to the F.E.C.B. on acquiring it and repurchase it when needed.

Among the Signers

TWO clergymen and a Cabinet Minister have been explaining away their signatures on certain documents, either commending someone in general and in particular, or recommending that something should be done by Authority about this-or-that. It appears (in the explanations) that the easy pen-wielders either forgot that they had signed, or had no personal knowledge of the statements they were attesting. Someone in whom they believed or whose friendship they valued had told them that the cause was worthy and that their support would be appreciated.

In banks and counting-house signatures mean something. If, for example, a man endorses a friend's note he has to pay it, if the friend fails. The fact was known to an ancient man of wisdom who wrote, "He that hateth suretyship is sure." It has been made known to many trusting individuals by sad experience these few thousand years.

But in the realm of public affairs signatures are less valuable. Put up a petition-form in any public place and it will attract as many signatures as flies, perhaps more. No doubt some people sign from the same impulse as adolescents show when they scratch their initials on a newly varnished street car seat. But one expects something better from grown-ups, particularly from men of education and leading. The signature of a clergyman, for example, should mean that he has personal knowledge of the person or the cause he recommends and can guarantee worthiness. The all-too-undiscriminating attachment of these signatures to documents of which the signatory knows very little is one of the reasons why the authority of the clergy is somewhat lower than it was in more careful times.

Vets Boarding School Streamlines Learning

By Winston Burke

Photos by Chris Lund

THE largest boarding school for veterans in the country is now in operation at Brockville, Ontario. Since January of this year, over 600 ex-servicemen and women have enrolled in this Re-establishment and Training Institute, and registration is rising. The total enrolment is divided almost equally between tutorial and technical students, with about a score of commercial scholars. Only a very small proportion live out. Of the 123 buildings used for wartime troop training, 28 have been reconverted by the Department of Labor into living quarters, administration buildings, tutorial schools, barber, drafting, shoe repair, motor mechanics, machine and welding shops.

When the army moved out, machinery, books, teachers, students and supplies were moved in. The students live in dormitories, and eat in a common dining-room where 25-cent meals are served in shifts. There are recreation lounges where students may enjoy movies, dances and sports, and canteens and evening snacks may be obtained. Students are paid monthly while receiving the academic, commercial and technical education that will fit them for better jobs.

There is housing capacity for 700 at the present time and that number may be increased by making over certain other available buildings, to house approximately an additional 200. It is anticipated that the school may eventually increase to accommodate 850 to 900 students.

The catering and housekeeping is let out by contract to the Canada Catering Company, which provides board and room at a cost of $8.00 per week, with a check-out of $1.50 for week-ends for those who are away from Friday to Monday.

The courses are highly concentrated. Two or three months must cover a normal year's studies. The vets, whose war-shortened schooling has set them back, have an advantage; the maturing effects of war experiences have made them serious scholars. Eager to learn fast, matriculation students are studying harder to take their places at university desks this fall. Commercial and technical students will soon be manning tools, machines and typewriters in offices and factories.

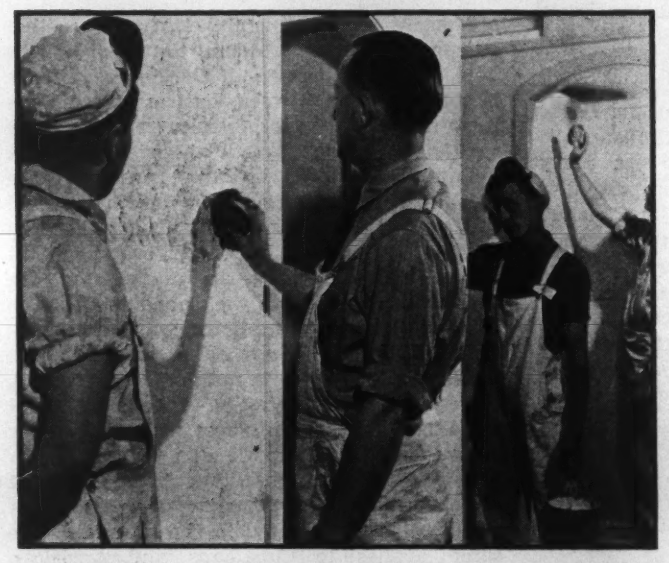
UNDER the supervision of a Recreational Instructor, students run a weekly newspaper, a weekly show and intramural sports, in season. At the present time the softball league plays two nights a week.

An "Odd Jobs Bureau" puts students in touch with people of Brockville who wish to hire labor after school hours.

Discipline is maintained by the Students' Council made up of leading members of dormitory-block committees elected every two months. To this council the students may bring up all grievances, ranging from lack of hot water to criticism of the school itself. Pay is handled by the Department of Veterans Affairs Director, who acts as personnel officer, helping to solve personal and domestic problems as well as answering all questions about the rehabilitation program. In the words of Hon. Humphrey Mitchell: "Schools like this shall prepare our vets to handle the great industrial machine built in Canada during the War."

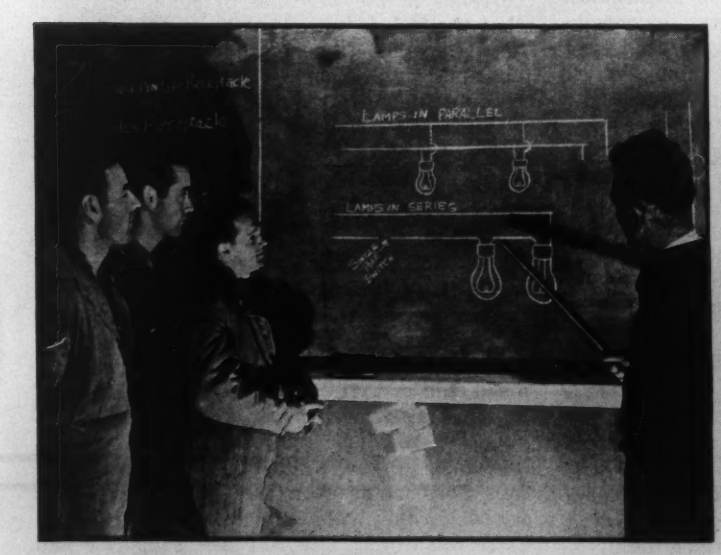
Newfoundland vets, Stan Budgell and Edmund Butt, will become mine electricians after six months.

Movies are shown once a week; they are Grade A, but a bit old. Lana Turner caused these expressions.



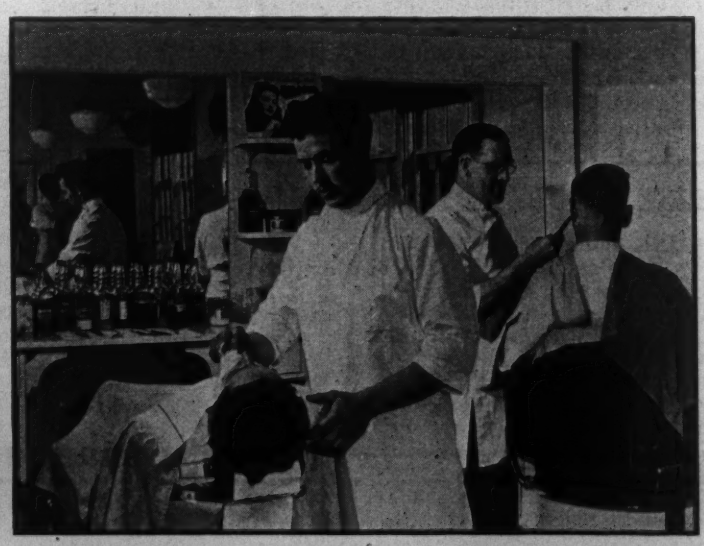
Student painters learn color theory and are then let loose with paint and sponge to try stippling.

Frank Rudden, Ottawa, H. Patterson, Cornwall, and Wesley Smith, Ottawa, relax after matric study.

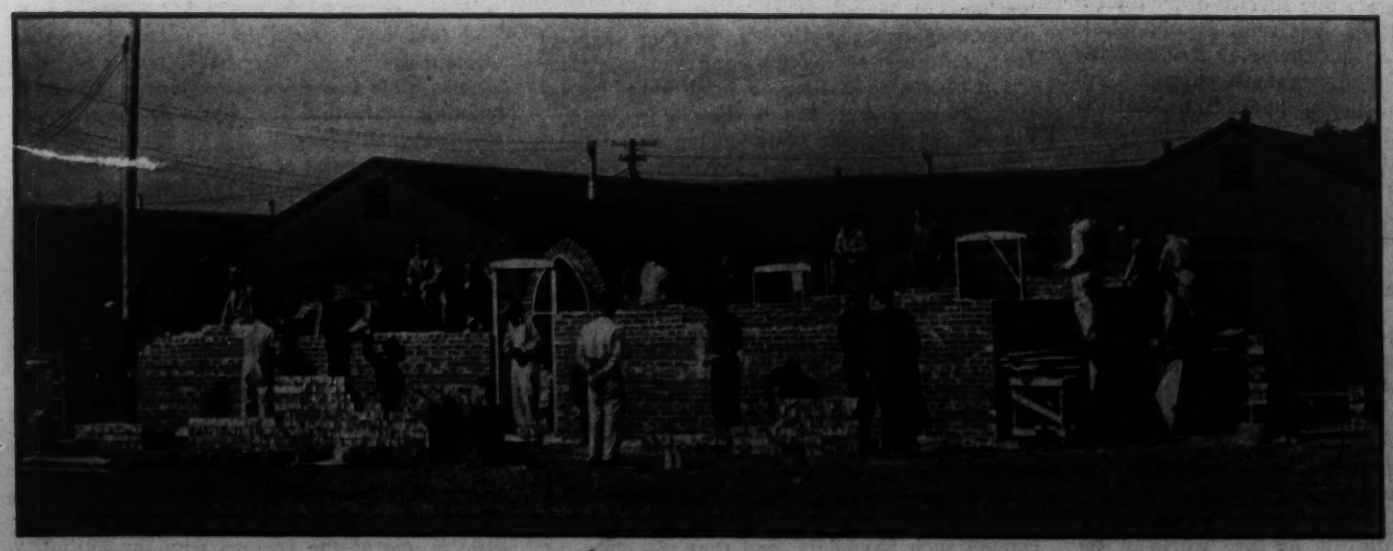


Instructor Lee explains electric wiring. The six months course equals three years apprenticeship.

Former C.W.A.C.'s Isabelle Haggart, Montreal, and Jean McQuarrie, Fergus, will shortly enter university.



Haircut, ten cents, shave, five, are the prices in the modern barber shop where students learn the trade.

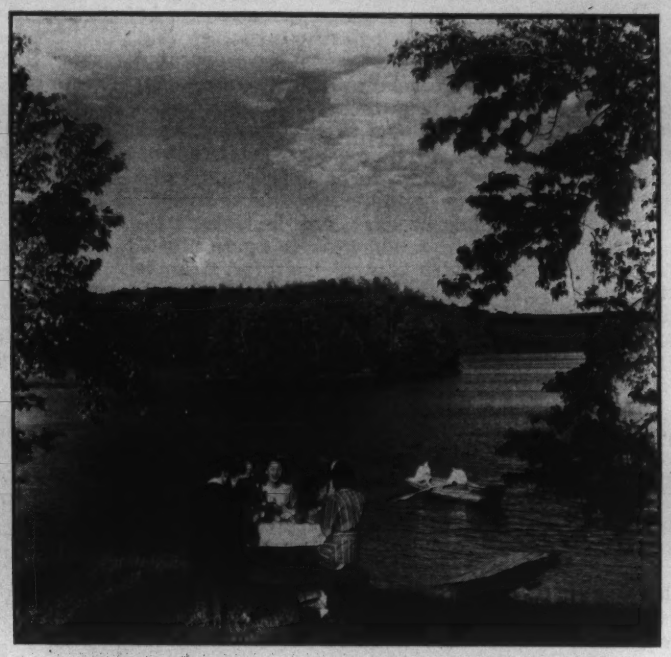


Student veterans learn the art of bricklaying by actually building "houses" with windows and arched doorways, which are later torn down and the process repeated. This instruction is given by experienced builders.

Motor mechanic students work in a well-equipped garage. Owners pay small service charge, plus cost of materials.

Hikers and Skiers Harken to Gatineau's Call

Good hiking country in the summer, excellent for skiers in winter. Taylor Lake, one of the Park's 18 lakes, is on the far side of the wooded hill in the distance.



Gauvreau Point, at Lac Philippe, affords a vista of virtually untouched wilderness. Hunting of any description is forbidden in Gatineau Park.

The south end of Lac Philippe has comfortable cabins and excellent camping facilities. Fishing in the lakes is subject only to licence requirements and laws of the province.

By F. H. Wooding

Photos by Malak

SIXTEEN thousand acres of mountainous, forested lake-land within sight of the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill, and twenty minutes drive from the capital, are now being developed as Canada's newest national park.

Known as Gatineau Park, the natural beauty and recreational advantages of the area, which extends on the Quebec side of the Ottawa river from Kingsmere to Ste. Cecile de-Masham, have been enjoyed for many years almost exclusively by campers, hikers, skiers and fishermen from Ottawa and surrounding district.

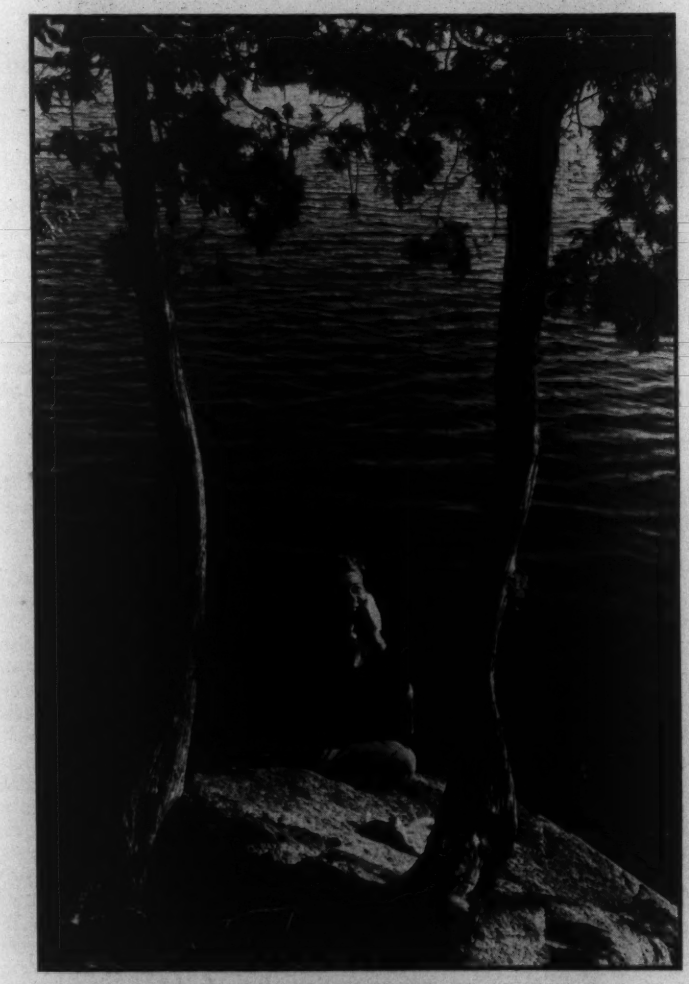
Today the fame of the Park, thanks to the Federal District Commission which arranged for the purchase of its lands and which supervises its operation, is spreading far and wide.

Comparable to and in some respects even more attractive than the internationally-popular countryside north of Montreal and Quebec City, Gatineau Park is expected eventually to be increased to some 50,000 acres.

EIGHTEEN lakes are hidden away in the present 16,000 acres, many of which offer sport for fishermen—especially those seeking bass and trout. For skiers, the rolling hills of the Park, with swift downhill runs and hairpin turns, are surpassed in Canada only by the Rockies themselves. Thousands of skiers annually enjoy the trails of Keogan's Lodge, operated by the Federal District Commission, and the member-owned Ottawa Ski Club.

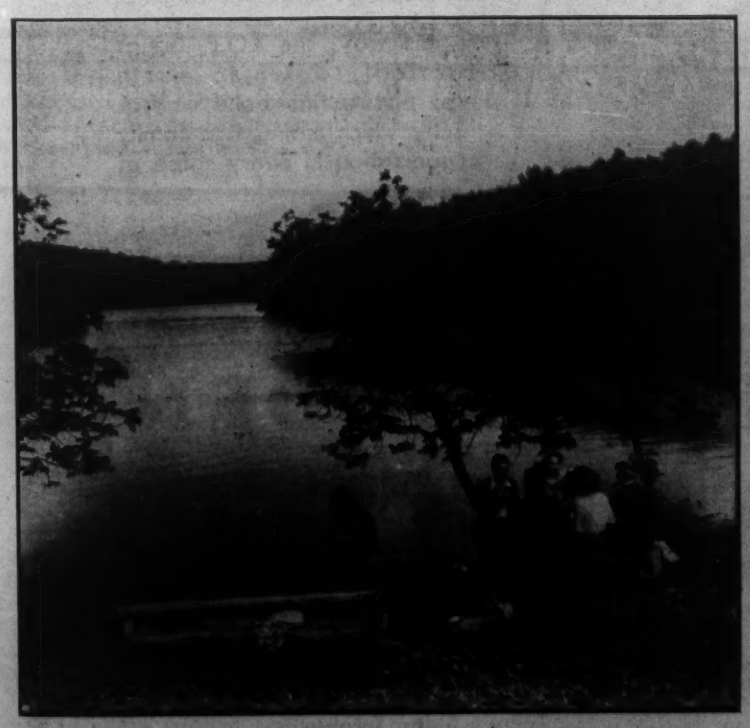
Gatineau Park, whose superintendent is E. S. Richards, B.Sc.F., offers special facilities at Lac Philippe for hikers, campers and fiishermen. Here, for five dollars a week, in an area where deer, beaver, game birds, and other wild life are especially plentiful, visitors can rent a tent and be provided with blankets, cots, mattresses, firewood and rustic furniture. Other areas of the Park will offer similar, inexpensive advantages as developments take place.

F. E. Bronson, the energetic chairman of the Federal District Commission, foresees in the future development of Gatineau Park the eventual erection of hostels and log cabins for both summer and winter use. These will be operated, not to make profit, but to provide suitable accommodation at reasonable rates for all.



Good fishing characterizes Twin Lakes, but this girl visitor to the Park is chiefly intent on keeping cool.

Gatineau's by-roads are popular with cyclists. This straight stretch is on way to Ste. Cecile de-Masham.



Picnic field at Lac Philippe. At the present time, this is the most highly-developed section of the Park.

Skyline Trail, north of Kingsmere, is perfect for hikers at this time of year.

Lusk Lake, known to anglers for its large, speckled trout, can be reached after a two-mile walk across park woodlands.

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By E. F. BURTON

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The third fact is that the operations used in the production of this energy are *always* accompanied by the constant emission of enormous amounts of death-dealing rays, of a nature similar to X-rays and rays from radium but of an intensity and destructiveness never experienced before. This destructive radiation is always present, no matter how or where this energy is produced; and so the apparatus can be handled only by remote control, that is, all workers must be separated from the source by walls of cement several feet thick.

What comes to the mind at once is the question of the relative cost of this new form of energy. Can this energy take the place of coal, gasoline or electricity in transportation? Can the heat be made use of to provide central heating? Can it be transformed directly into electricity and so compete, for example, with Niagara Falls?

Before attempting the answer to these questions we must ask the fundamental question: Is energy ever really free? The Creator has provided man with deposits of coal, with subterranean wells of gas and oil, with a wealth of water falls scattered over the face of the earth. They are provided without money and without price but are they really free? They come freely from the hand of the Creator but, in every case, man has had to spend costly labor, has had to invent machines and methods in order to make use of any of these free gifts.

So it is with atomic energy. It comes to us freely but it has meant, and will mean in the future, labor, inventiveness and sacrifice, even of life, to make this free gift of service to man. The physicist and chemist have unveiled the hidden source of the free gift; but the engineer and the inventor have done and will have to continue to do their part.

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Photo by Karsh

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Vice-Presidents of the new organization will be J. Gordon Fleck, Vice-President and Managing Director of Booth Lumber Company, and C. M. Edwards, Director of W. C. Edwards & Company. Temporary offices have been opened at 140 Wellington St. Ottawa, until suitable new permanent quarters are available.

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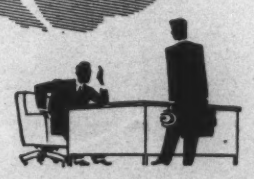

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must have available an abundant supply of water to be used for cooling purposes.

However, it is possible that such atomic energy factories may be set up for the production of electricity in such profusion that the expense of transmission of large amounts of electrical energy over long distances may become a thing of the past.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Nature's compensation for the dangers involved in the production of atomic energy lies in the fact that these very dangerous rays can be turned to useful purposes in medical treatment, as well as in the various so-called pure sciences.

The applications to medicine are not so much in the nature of the discovery of new methods as in the multiplication of the tools offered the medical practitioner.

Long before the atomic bomb was ever dreamed of, the medical radiologist made use of this form of potentially dangerous rays (of x-rays and radium) in the treatment of cancer.

The atomic bomb development has increased to an unheard-of extent the supply of all such materials and has made available penetrating rays of an intensity really frightening.

Expert Control

Although these forms of medical treatment will be greatly extended ultimately, the progress must be well-guarded and regulated step by step by the expert medical radiologists. Uncontrolled exploitation in this field could lead only to murder.

Probably in no field will there be more immediate or more far-reaching development than in that of another well established technique—the use of "tracer" elements. This kind of radioactive investigation also pre-dates by years the atomic bomb and here, as in medical treatment, the advance is really in the multiplicity of new raw materials rather than in new techniques.

Several years ago it was found that the atoms of some ordinary materials could be so altered that they acquired a radioactive power similar to radium although such materials in their natural state were not at all radioactive. These artificially radioactive atoms soon lost this radiating power and reverted to their normal non-active condition. But during this transition the rays shot out were very powerful and could be registered in simple physical apparatus.

For example, such a variation was made in the common substance, sodium, one of the constituents of common table salt. In the early days, only minute quantities of the transient kind of sodium could be produced, probably no more than one per cent of the quantity in a sample of salt being of the radioactive type. We believe that in such a case one per cent of the sodium atoms were in the active state but were liable at any instant to pop back to ordinary normal atoms. Always all the atoms in this one per cent would have reverted to normal atoms in about one day. But during this one day these atoms keep shooting out rays like radium rays and these rays can be picked up and recorded by standard physics apparatus.

Medical Tracers

No one has ever been able to show any chemical difference between the radioactive atoms and the normal atoms; and so we believe that where the radioactive atoms go, the normal atoms also go. For this reason these radioactive atoms are called tracers. They are the scouts in the reconnaissance company, who carry the radio transmitters and tell headquarters and tell the world how far the company has penetrated into the unknown regions.

Atomic energy research has multiplied the tracer elements a hundredfold and opened up scientific vistas of untold wealth. An almost endless list of such uses might be given but a few chosen almost at random must suffice.

First, what goes on in the human body? Certain poisons seem to be cumulative — for example, arsenic, lead and mercury. Where in the body do these poisons collect? All one needs to do, for example with arsenic, is to mix in with the arsenic compound some of the same compound made with radioactive arsenic, insert it into the body and follow the course of the radioactive arsenic atoms with the "pick-up" apparatus and thus one may trace the poison to its hiding place. One may thus follow the track of any element whether it exists in the body for good or ill.

As with the human, or animal, body so with living plants. The transfer of any kind of material in the plant and the seat of its action are revealed. It is common knowledge that plants, roots or grains require for their successful growth various chemical substances, often in extremely small amounts. The tracer technique may show us exactly where these substances go in the plant body and give some inkling of what they accomplish. The application of the tracer methods to agriculture alone may mean millions to the productivity and therefore to the wealth of the country.

We shall have to leave to the imagination the possibilities of the tracer technique in research in physics and chemistry but there is not the slightest doubt as to its importance in future developments.

While we are all intensely interested in the international control against the dangers inherent in this new power, it is not too much to hope that the nations will turn with enthusiasm and peaceful cooperation to the peacetime uses of atomic energy.

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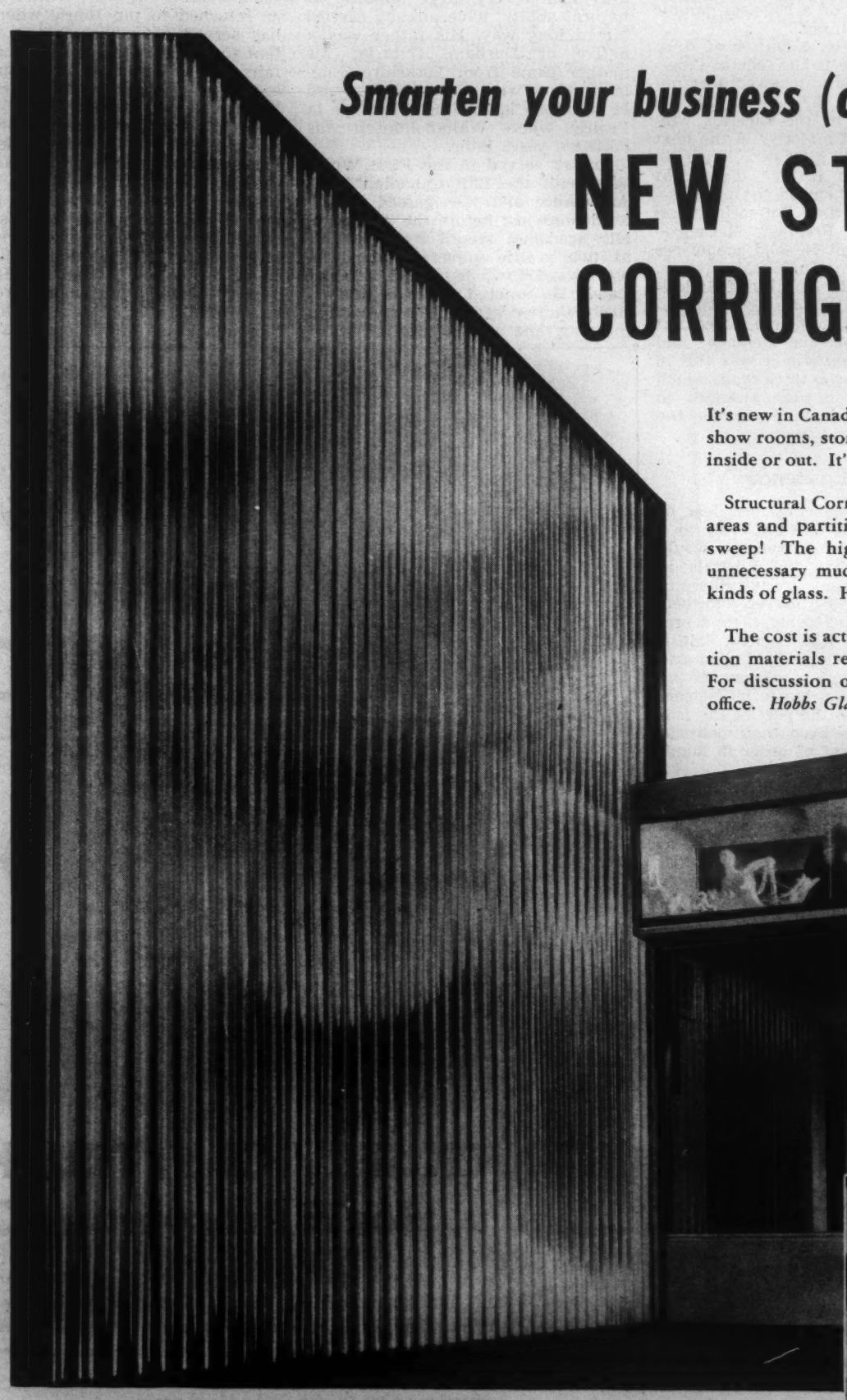

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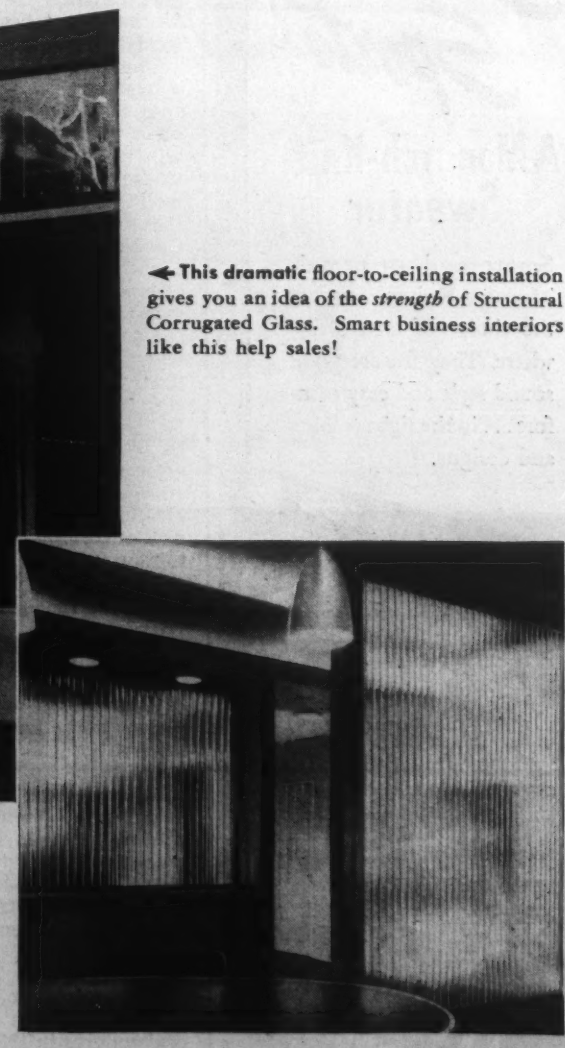

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G. G. Gale, President of the newly formed Ottawa Valley Trust Company, announces the appointment as General Manager of J. S. Shakespeare, graduate of the University of British Columbia and long associated with the trust business in Canada.

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must have available an abundant supply of water to be used for cooling purposes.

However, it is possible that such atomic energy factories may be set up for the production of electricity in such profusion that the expense of transmission of large amounts of electrical energy over long distances may become a thing of the past.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Nature's compensation for the dangers involved in the production of atomic energy lies in the fact that these very dangerous rays can be turned to useful purposes in medical treatment, as well as in the various so-called pure sciences.

The applications to medicine are not so much in the nature of the discovery of new methods as in the multiplication of the tools offered the medical practitioner.

Long before the atomic bomb was ever dreamed of, the medical radiologist made use of this form of potentially dangerous rays (of x-rays and radium) in the treatment of cancer.

The atomic bomb development has increased to an unheard-of extent the supply of all such materials and has made available penetrating rays of an intensity really frightening.

Expert Control

Although these forms of medical treatment will be greatly extended ultimately, the progress must be well-guarded and regulated step by step by the expert medical radiologists. Uncontrolled exploitation in this field could lead only to murder.

Probably in no field will there be more immediate or more far-reaching development than in that of another well established technique—the use of "tracer" elements. This kind of radioactive investigation also pre-dates by years the atomic bomb and here, as in medical treatment, the advance is really in the multiplicity of new raw materials rather than in new techniques.

Several years ago it was found that the atoms of some ordinary materials could be so altered that they acquired a radioactive power similar to radium although such materials in their natural state were not at all radioactive. These artificially radioactive atoms soon lost this radiating power and reverted to their normal non-active condition. But during this transition the rays shot out were very powerful and could be registered in simple physical apparatus.

For example, such a variation was made in the common substance, sodium, one of the constituents of common table salt. In the early days, only minute quantities of the transient kind of sodium could be produced, probably no more than one per cent of the quantity in a sample of salt being of the radioactive type. We believe that in such a case one per cent of the sodium atoms were in the active state but were liable at any instant to pop back to ordinary normal atoms. Always all the atoms in this one per cent would have reverted to normal atoms in about one day. But during this one day these atoms keep shooting out rays like radium rays and these rays can be picked up and recorded by standard physics apparatus.

Medical Tracers

No one has ever been able to show any chemical difference between the radioactive atoms and the normal atoms; and so we believe that where the radioactive atoms go, the normal atoms also go. For this reason these radioactive atoms are called tracers. They are the scouts in the reconnaissance company, who carry the radio transmitters and tell headquarters and tell the world how far the company has penetrated into the unknown regions.

Atomic energy research has multiplied the tracer elements a hundredfold and opened up scientific vistas of untold wealth. An almost endless list of such uses might be given but a few chosen almost at random must suffice.

First, what goes on in the human body? Certain poisons seem to be cumulative — for example, arsenic, lead and mercury. Where in the body do these poisons collect? All one needs to do, for example with arsenic, is to mix in with the arsenic compound some of the same compound made with radioactive arsenic, insert it into the body and follow the course of the radioactive arsenic atoms with the "pick-up" apparatus and thus one may trace the poison to its hiding place. One may thus follow the track of any element whether it exists in the body for good or ill.

As with the human, or animal, body so with living plants. The transfer of any kind of material in the plant and the seat of its action are revealed. It is common knowledge that plants, roots or grains require for their successful growth various chemical substances, often in extremely small amounts. The tracer technique may show us exactly where these substances go in the plant body and give some inkling of what they accomplish. The application of the tracer methods to agriculture alone may mean millions to the productivity and therefore to the wealth of the country.

We shall have to leave to the imagination the possibilities of the tracer technique in research in physics and chemistry but there is not the slightest doubt as to its importance in future developments.

While we are all intensely interested in the international control against the dangers inherent in this new power, it is not too much to hope that the nations will turn with enthusiasm and peaceful cooperation to the peacetime uses of atomic energy.

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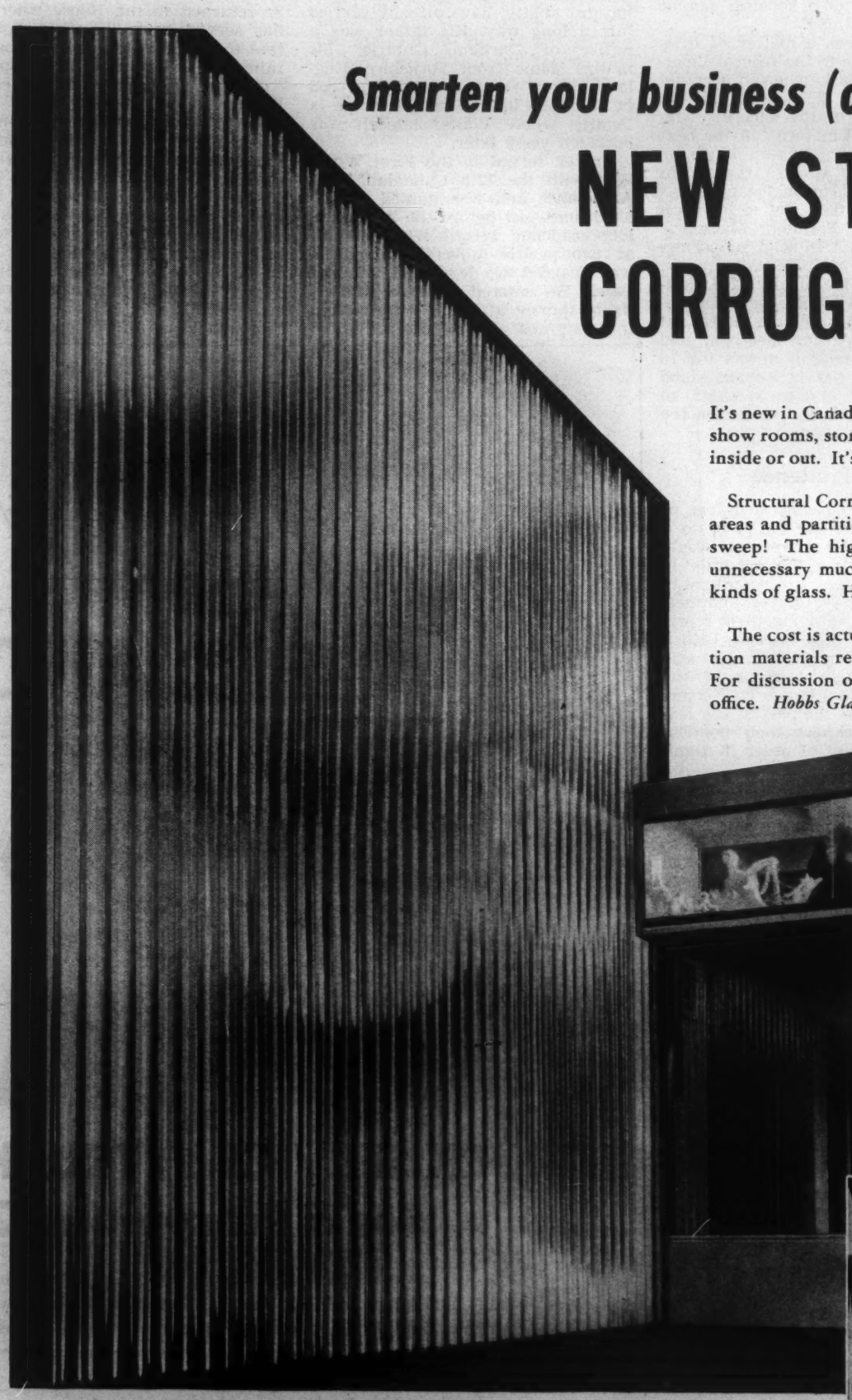

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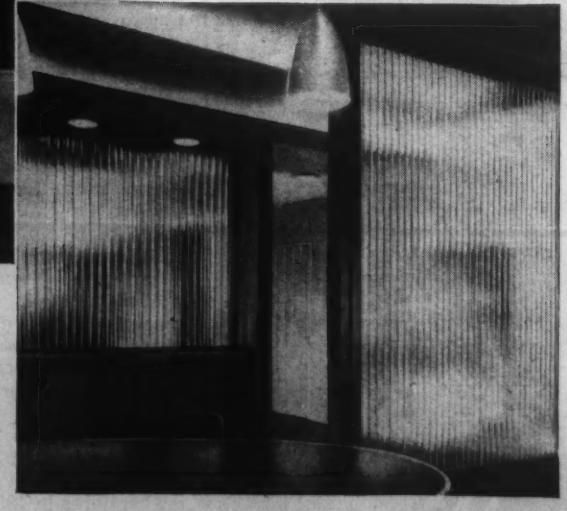

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OTTAWA LETTER

Liberals Confident Saskatchewan Still Good Fighting-Ground

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE decision of Walter Adam Tucker to accept the Provincial leadership of the Liberal party in Saskatchewan is a political incident of some moment. It is a good-sized straw which shows how the wind is blowing. It serves notice that the Saskatchewan Liberals do not plan to allow a former party stronghold to revert permanently to the enemy by default.

It also reflects considerable confidence that the province is still good fighting-ground. A man of Tucker's capacity and promise, with the post of parliamentary assistant already under his belt, and full Cabinet rank an early probability, isn't likely to throw it all up on a hopeless gamble against a sure thing.

It is, of course, a matter of first-rate importance to the federal Liberal party that Saskatchewan does not permanently go the way of Alberta. The prospects of the Liberals winning an overall majority in the next general election may well hinge on their ability to reverse the recent trend against them on the prairies.

There was a time, not so long ago either, when Premier Mackenzie King could count 16 solid supporters from the province of Saskatchewan. Indeed, it was the loyalty of Saskatchewan in 1925 which saved Mackenzie King from complete defeat at the hands of Arthur Meighen; and the following autumn it was the 16 Liberals from Saskatchewan which gave him just enough strength to keep the Liberals in power for the next four years.

Elementary Prudence

Conversely, the continued loss of Saskatchewan to the C.C.F. or to a still more radical movement, would greatly embarrass the Liberals in coming years. They are not likely to hold a solid Quebec forever, and their prospects for improving their representation in the Maritimes, in British Columbia, in Alberta or in Ontario are not, as matters stand now, of the rosiest. It would seem to be elementary prudence on the part of the federal Liberals to keep their political fences in the best of order in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The political history of Alberta is a warning to both the old parties that it is much easier to lose a grip on a prairie electorate than it is to win it back again. The Liberals and Conservatives had Alberta pretty well in the hollow of their hand until that fateful day in 1921 when Robert Gardiner, certainly no spell-binder, a rather dour but honest Scot, gave Colonel Nelson Spencer one of the worst trimmings in Canadian political annals. His majority in the Medicine Hat by-election on June 27th that year was 9,764.

A few weeks later Herbert Greenfield and the United Farmers of Alberta swept the provincial general elections, and the province has never since done much to support the election to Ottawa of either Liberals or Conservatives. Indeed, in the Dominion general election in December of 1921, not a single Liberal or Conservative reached the Capital.

Social Credit Took Over

The political opponents of the U.F.A. in both federal and provincial spheres continued for a number of years to be quite hopeful, regarding the Farmer movement in Alberta as a transient phenomenon, as it had proved to be in Ontario. It is quite true that the day came when the old Farmers' party was ruthlessly booted out of office in Alberta, but it was not either of the old parties who triumphed, either individually or collectively. The Social Credit party took over Alberta pretty effectively in both provincial and federal spheres in 1935, and have held on tenaciously ever since.

The analogy is far from perfect, of course,—Alberta and Saskatchewan are, strangely enough, quite different in their political temper and thinking, as anyone who has campaigned or reported prairie politics out there will agree. And so it may well be that the Liberals are making no mistake in training some of their biggest guns on the Saskatchewan fortress. So far nothing has happened to Premier T. C. Douglas from which they can gain much satisfaction: but they evidently propose to stiffen up the Opposition and make a bid for a much larger representation in the next legislature.

Success for Tucker, even the moderate success of an enlarged provincial opposition, would enhearten the federal Liberals out there, and improve their chances of electing more than the present two members in the Dominion House. If Tucker fails, then the Liberals may as well write that province off their slate, because it is difficult to conceive of a stronger candidate.

Walter Adam Tucker is a "natural" in political affairs. He always wanted to engage in public life and his early ambitions, backed by energy and a very large measure of natural ability, have already carried him a long way. His father was a native of Durham, Ontario; his mother came from Yorkshire, England. They went west and pioneered in Manitoba in 1889 near Portage la Prairie, where Walter himself was born ten years later.

Tucker served in the First World War with the 12th Canadian Field Ambulance and was gassed at Valenciennes just before the Armistice. His academic record was brilliant at two prairie universities and he was awarded two degrees in Arts and Law. He entered political life actively shortly after his return from the war, and at first was attracted into the Progressive movement.

It will be recalled that during the 1920's the Progressive movement of western Canada sorted itself out into two branches, one of which turned toward collectivism and state ownership to become, in due course, the germ of the C.C.F. movement. The other was won back into the Liberal fold by Mackenzie King's program of social reform. Walter Tucker has always held views well to the left or in advance of the main body of Canadian Liberals, but he found a spiritual home in the left wing of the party and, when he first ran for the federal House in 1935, it was as a straight supporter of Mackenzie King.

After serving his country again in the Second Great War, Walter Tucker returned to the House where he has served as parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Veterans Affairs and as chairman of the special committee on pensions and re-establishment.

He has acquired a reputation for unusual grasp of the economics of money and banking. A reactionary or static Liberal would stand little chance of getting anywhere in a prairie province which exhibits the restlessness and mood of experimentation seen in Saskatchewan. He ought to become a dominant figure in the Saskatchewan Legislature because of his skill in debate and his thorough grasp of economic issues.

Walter Tucker's life has been too busy—as legal counsel, as secretary of the Rosthern Agricultural Society, as political campaigner, as breadwinner of a large and active family—to leave him much time for hobbies. He confesses that he especially enjoys reading biographies, autobiographies and historical novels, and that he has a special interest in horticulture.

U.S. Secretary of State Byrnes is mentioned among the Democratic eligibles for the presidency (see p. 9).

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Truman's Re-Election Definite as Anything Can Be in Politics

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

AT A White House conference shortly before he died, the late Franklin D. Roosevelt defined his political philosophy as being "a little to the left of centre." That political position paid off handsomely in votes as evidenced by his being elected four times to the Presidency.

President Truman has declared himself solidly behind Mr. Roosevelt's program, and as Congressional elections approach, Democratic Chairman Robert Hannegan is more determined than ever that Truman should bear the Roosevelt mantle. All Congressmen, excepting only the 64 Senators whose terms do not end this year, face either a primary or a general election—some must go through both—and party strategy is to use the long-tested formula to re-elect the Missourian.

As President Truman cruises up toward Canada this week, starting his first extended vacation on an 18-day cruise off the coast of New England, he apparently occupies a position somewhat to the right of that defined by Mr. Roosevelt.

He has come through his first 16 months in the White House with a considerably stronger political position than his opponents may be willing to concede. Anti-administration writers admit that Mr. Truman, despite rejection of much of his legislation, enjoys excellent personal relations with Congress. His political influence, as indicated somewhat superficially by his success in "purging" an administration critic, Representative Slaughter, conservative Missouri Democrat, is said to be just as strong as was Mr. Roosevelt's after 1940. In the Slaughter case, he was aided by the C.I.O.-P.A.C., and the Pendergast machine. It will be recalled that Mr. Roosevelt was never one to shun left-wing or machine support. Remember Kelly and Hague?

Whatever he lacks of the showmanship and magnetism of F.D.R., Mr. Truman is said to have proved to the nation that he is a man with "decent instincts, plenty of common sense and real personal courage." That comment comes from Frank R. Kent, who is anything but a spokesman for the "liberal" political elements.

Pepper Backs Pepper

The President's break with the "left of centre" was brought out into the open this week with the not politically-astute intimation from left-wing Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, that he would not be unwilling to accept the presidential nomination. Up to this writing, Mr. Pepper is the sole backer of the Pepper-for-President boom.

Senator Pepper has contended that the Democrat Party leadership must, if it is to win the November Congressional elections and the Presidential race in 1948, strengthen "the liberal element within the party." The long-standing feud between the right and left wing in Congress has not helped Mr. Truman's legislative program, but there is belief in more conservative quarters that his inclination to the right on some issues will actually strengthen his chances of re-election.

It is considered as definite as anything can be in politics, that Mr. Truman will be renominated in 1948.

Senator Pepper told his press conference that he would prefer Henry Wallace, former vice-president and the present Secretary of Commerce, in the White House.

The Floridan suggested a Pepper-Wallace, or a Wallace-Pepper ticket, but he is not expected to constitute a serious threat to Mr. Truman. Mr. Wallace is advocated by the liberals as a nominee for the vice-presidency, vacant since Mr. Truman's accession to the Presidency. The Iowan, however, has professed that he does not expect to be honored with national office again. He has announced that he will conduct a nation-wide speaking campaign to strengthen liberal forces of the Democratic party.

A recent opinion poll revealed prominent Americans giving Mr. Wallace a slight edge over Mr. Truman for the presidency in 1948. The same poll gave Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota and wartime aide to Admiral William "Bull" Halsey, top choice for the presidency. Both these preferences seem to have overlooked the important matter of the parties' voice in such matters, although the late Wendell Willkie was able to go against party powers to win a nomination.

Mentioned in the Democratic list of eligibles were Senator Byrd of Virginia, General Eisenhower, Secretary of State Byrnes, Governor Arnall of Georgia, and Justice Hugo L. Black.

An indication that Mr. Truman can hold the field against any of these is the fact that no Congressmen, after the recent adjournment of the 79th Congress, displayed any trace of bad feeling toward him. Another favorable Truman omen is the revelation of vote-getting strength by the C.I.O. Political Action Committee, especially in the Slaughter primaries. Jack Kroll, successor to the late Sydney Hillman as P.A.C. director, says he is well satisfied with primary results. Independent critics claim that the record is spotty.

Democrats are praying for increased production and business prosperity by November to clinch the election. In the opposing camp, Republicans are hoping that if there is prosperity come election time, it will be construed as proving that weakened OPA controls permitted private enterprise to speed the nation back to "normalcy."

Carroll Reece, Republican National Chairman, indicated party fears of the P.A.C., by his charge that the Democrats are "junior partners" of the C.I.O. vote committee. He cited the fact that Mr. Truman had given his sanction to the "recent alliance between the P.A.C. and the ill-smelling Missouri Pendergast machine."

While Mr. Reece is touring the nation, sounding out potential Republican platform planks, and the party's Congressional campaign director, Representative Clarence J. Brown, has been engaging President Truman in a barrage of big words, another Republican, outside the party, is making his bid for the G.O.P. nomination.

Harold Stassen is going up and down the country, speaking to pay campaign expenses as well as to win supporters. He lacks party support, but there is considerable personal enthusiasm for him, particularly among rank and file Republicans in the mid-west.

Stassen, as well as the others who have been mentioned, Taft, Vandenberg, Bricker, Lodge and Warren, are keenly aware that the man who will hold ace cards, if re-elected Governor of New York in November, is Thomas E. Dewey. If not the G.O.P. presidential nominee, he will be strong enough to determine who shall be.

Left-Wing criticism of Governor Dewey is construed in some quarters to indicate that he is a definitely serious threat. He has had an excellent record as an administrator and even money is being wagered on his re-election.

Col. Robt. R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*, has been rumbling against efforts of a "renegade Westerner" to win the G.O.P. nomination. Some think he referred to Stassen. The Colonel accused the "money-mad millionaires" who nominated Thomas E. Dewey and Wendell Willkie of preventing the election of a Republican president.

There was a moral for Democrats and Republicans in the defeat last week of Senator Robert M. La Follette in the Wisconsin primaries by a 37-year-old Marine veteran, Judge Joseph R. McCarthy. Son of a famed father "Young Bob" La Follette had neglected to go home from Washington often enough to mend his political fences. Two other factors helped to beat him. One was his recent switch from the Progressive Party which he founded with his brother, Philip. The other was the vote-capturing power of his opponent's war record.

His remarks, upon conceding defeat to his young opponent, will have significance for Canadians.

"I have served to the best of my ability, during these years, but I always have realized that an elective office is not a vested right, but rather a temporary honor and a privilege accorded by the citizens of a democracy."

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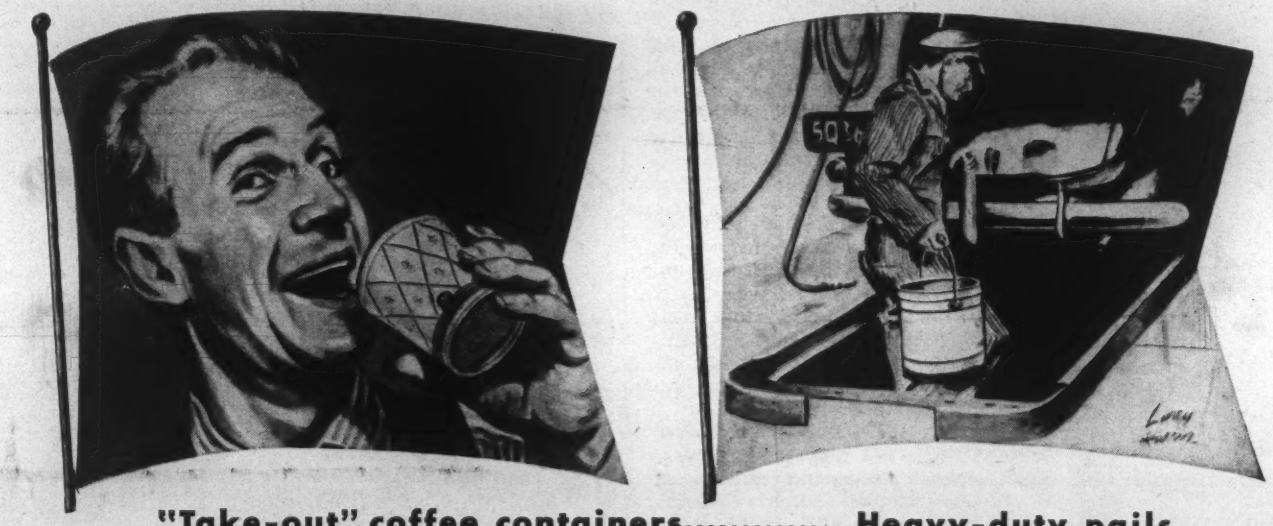

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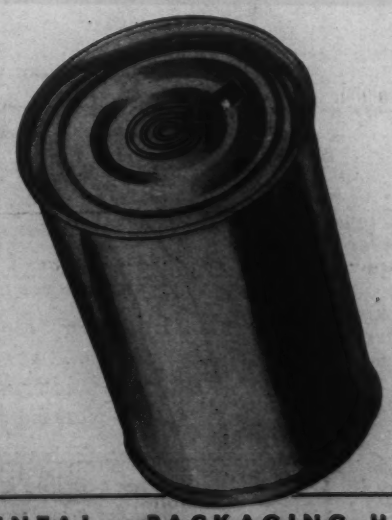

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THE MELTING POT

And How's Housing?

By J. N. HARRIS

PEOPLE who have never bought a house may think that such a purchase is just like any other. I did. After examining a number of converted chicken coops and some picturesque Ontario ruins, I have changed my mind.

Let us suppose that the prospective purchaser of a dwelling has fallen heavily for a rococo bungalow with semi-detached plumbing and a manually operated water supply which works every rainy season. Having driven out into the bush with an agent and ascertained that the chief attraction of the house (i.e., vacancy) actually exists, he agrees to buy.

"Sign the offer and give me a cheque for ten per cent down," says the agent.

The purchaser returns to whatever garret he is renting for $55 a month, happy in the possession of a home of his own.

Little does he realize that twenty other agents have been rushing twenty other purchasers out to view this rural gem during the day, and that twenty other signed offers have gone to the vendor, who has just sold the place himself to a retired builder, who will sell it again in November for twice as much.

Thus does the purchaser learn not to take his offers too seriously, until, Oh! Joyous Day! he finds that one of them has been unexpectedly accepted. The deal is to be completed in two weeks. Why, he asks, delay two weeks? Everybody is happy, so let's get on with it.

Then he finds that he has to get a lawyer to "search the title." "Search the Title" is a popular legal sport. It's like this. The lawyer finds that the house was sold in '84 without the vendor's wife's signature, and so he has to send to Eastern Brazil (where the good lady spent her old age) for a photograph of her last resting place. Then he finds all her heirs (and assigns) and gets them to sign all sorts of papers, and after drawing cash in lieu of the unconsumed portion of the day's rations, he declares the innings closed and the title is clear.

WHILE this game was going on, the purchaser has been running around finding money. Breezy and knowledgeable fellows have assured him that money, old boy is dirt cheap today. Simply lying around waiting for good mortgages to come along. So he trips gaily into the Trust and Bust Corporation and fills out a little form. He is a little abashed by the solemnity of the Trust people—the atmosphere is like nothing so much as Samuel Butler's Musical Banks—but he is still light-hearted.

Then comes the really bitter blow.

A sad-eyed chap called an evaluator drives out to look at the new home. He not only looks at it, but into it, under it and around it. He questions the neighbors.

He finds out about Elmer Carp who hanged himself in the attic in a fit of chagrin over the Alaska boundary settlement, and who now makes noises on the stairs at night, reducing the rentability of the house. He finds where the mice have undermined the foundations, and he discovers that the ornamental woodwork on the verandah is really the work of termites.

The value he sets on the house nearly breaks the purchaser's heart.

But the directors take a broad view. If, they say, the foundations are bolstered with a bit of teakwood and some concrete, and if the verandah is replaced by a modern heated sunporch, and if the ghost of Elmer Carp is laid by a properly constituted Ecclesiastical Authority, they will allow the purchaser a large enough mortgage to buy, provided he sells every other blessed thing he owns.

But it's worth it! Now the purchaser is a regular home-owner and can keep dogs, children and (subject to by-law) chickens or alligators Whoops! Let's have a party—, well, after we bale the hay from the front lawn.

•

A horrible word that is getting quite a run at the present time is "indoctrination", and it has assumed an even more horrible guise as "indoctrinization". Wherever this word is not synonymous with "teaching", or "education", it has a sinister, National-Sociologist connotation.

You strike it mostly in earnest treatises on how to democratize (that is not my word either) army officers, or how to make people tolerant of members of other races, creeds or groups.

It appears to represent a faster method than teaching, or education, and evidently that process does not include convincing the pupil that what he is taught is true. You receive a short course of indoctrinization in class warfare (of which tolerance is often an integral part) and you believe it or else. The penalty for failure to believe is as yet, failure to get your commission, or job as Professor of Applied Sociology at Oshkosh.

Foreign exponents of this new educational fad have shown that more drastic penalties can be imposed. I suppose the blame can all be traced back to Doctor Jowett, who gave an undergraduate until tea-time to believe in a Personal God, or *get out*.

•

IF you are enjoying peace, perfect peace, with loved ones far away, a few simple hints can make life easier. For instance, in spite of paper shortages, it is possible to get a supply of paper dishes at the fifteen cent store, which can be burned when finished with, leaving you with nothing to wash but a knife, fork and spoon.

The possibilities of housekeeping probably never strike you in normal times, because certain female prejudices keep you from realizing them. What simpler, for instance, than shifting the day-bed into the kitchen, if the kitchen is large enough, and simply switching on the percolator and the toaster by reaching your arm out of bed in the morning? Your razor can sit on the edge of the sink, and the whole morning hurly-burly can be reduced to a few orderly minutes.

You can also introduce some reason into the business of ashtrays. Instead of just leaving them where they look well, think where they will be useful. One by the telephone, one by the bath-tub, one beside your bed on a chair, and one on the side of the kitchen stove, where you eat your breakfast. When it comes to emptying them, you just go around with a wastepaper basket, tip the contents into it, and put the ashtrays back where they belong.

And remember, scattering the occasional cigarette ash on the floor is not nearly so serious a matter as it is in normal times.

You can also move the shoe polish and brushes to wherever you are when you think about polishing your shoes, namely, the front door, and save yourself the trouble of going back.

The feminine habit of putting everything away in cupboards at the slightest excuse can be discarded. The proper place for the frying pan is on the stove, openers of all sorts should sit on the kitchen table in plain view, and dish towels, in case the curtains are not handy, should hang on the edge of the sink.

Remember, also, that there is seldom any need to wash a frying pan. Grease acquires a certain body and mellowness with age, and enriches anything you fry in it.

You can also get a little system into your shopping. Whenever you finish a carton or a tin of anything, set it on the floor beside the front door (next to the shoe polish). A glance at the containers there will tell you what you need to buy when you go out for groceries.

Finally, don't forget to retain the services of some good lady to clean the place up before your family comes home.

•

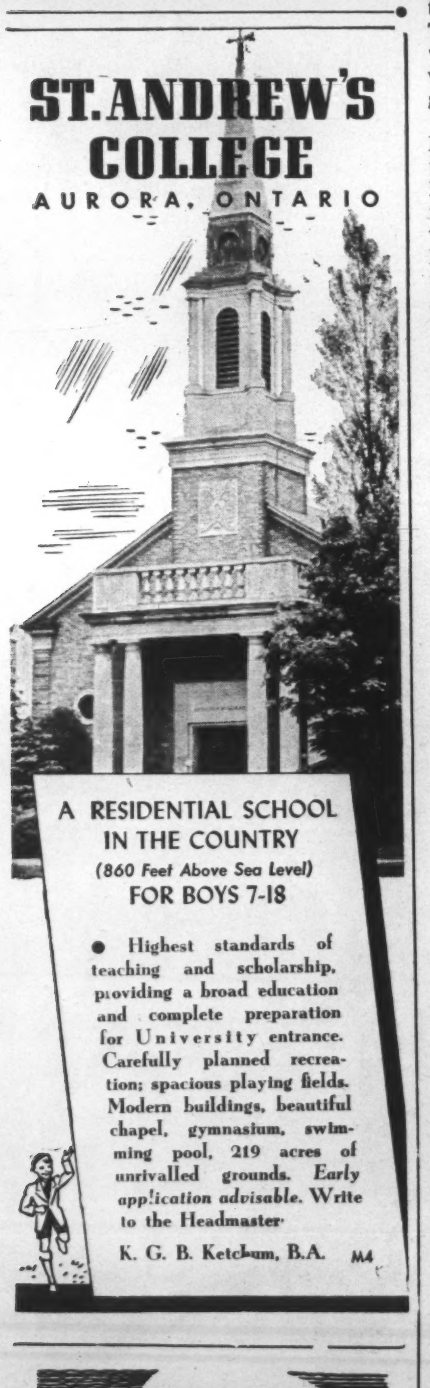
LAST week I had to buy five thousand government-produced envelopes with one-cent stamps printed on them. (No, sir, I did *not* send you that mining circular; it was something else). I asked the girl at the postoffice how much they were.

"Dollar twenty-eight a hundred," she said.

"And how much for five thousand?"

"Now that's the sixty-four dollar question," she giggled.

Then she worked it out with a pencil and paper, and found she was right the first time. For all I know, she's still giggling.



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Studio-Centred Course in New Radio School

By RONALD HAMBLETON

Training in radio, usually a haphazard acquisition, depends much on a command of theory, but more on intensive practice with the medium. Lorne Greene's new Academy of Radio Arts gives both in a short but thorough course where novices learn from professional experts, under actual broadcast conditions. At the end of the Academy's first year, there is convincing proof that a fair future awaits those, including a number of veterans, who are equipped for success.

A YOUNG man from the prairies sat in a radio studio in Toronto, listening with a group of others to a play-back of a recording of his voice. Out of the loudspeaker came true enunciation, intelligent phrasing, good pronunciation. The listeners, including the young man, were astounded! That same voice, five months ago, had had an apparent European accent, the reading faulty, the speech halting and slow. In five months, training had done what years of residence in Canada had failed to do.

That boy was a student at the Academy of Radio Arts, which on July 6 ended its first season as training ground for men and women who will look to radio for a career. The Academy was founded by Lorne Greene, himself a prominent and accomplished broadcaster, to "enable radio-minded people with the necessary qualifications—either professional or amateur—to raise their standard of performance to the mutual advantage of themselves, as artists, and Canadian radio as a medium of entertainment and public service."

There are other schools of radio technique, but Mr. Greene believes his Academy is unique in one particular way. The students are given lectures under actual broadcasting conditions, by a faculty of practising professional artists; and the faculty includes leaders in their special fields. In charge of production is Andrew Allan, C.B.C. Drama Supervisor and producer-director of "Stage '46." John Drainie, who has been called "Canada's finest actor", is in charge of acting and sound instruction; and the faculty also includes Jack Allison, vocal coach, Fletcher Markle, writer, and Mr. Greene himself, who leads the announcing classes.

Not all the students, however, take the whole course, but no matter what they enter for, they are required to pass an audition test to determine their qualifications, and provide credentials in support of their applications. Out-of-town students (and the Academy has students from every province in the Dominion) take the audition before an official of a local radio station; who forwards to the Academy his opinion. With this first assessment and an outline of the applicant's background, the officers of the Academy can judge if he is qualified for admission.

But the supervision doesn't stop there! Each student must show both aptitude and continued progress before he is allowed to go beyond the two months' probationary period; but it is in making these stern decisions that Mr. Greene has met with some surprises. Out of an enrolment of sixty-one, three students showed that, in the opinion of their instructors, it would be a waste of time and money for them to go on and hope to become professional radio men.

Mr. Greene, therefore, told them that it was not possible for them to graduate, and that they had the opportunity of withdrawing with a refund of most of their fees. But in every case, they asked to be allowed to stay; saying they recognized their inability but that the course was doing them so much good in other ways that they wished to complete it.

A Typical Student

Perhaps typical of some of the students is the case of Ian Reid who in peacetime was a credit-manager. He is married and has three children. He was eager to get into radio after his discharge. The officers of the Academy had doubts after hearing his voice-audition, but after entering the Academy he benefited by the writing instruction. According to Fletcher Markle, his instructor, Ian is one of the two best writers in his class. Mr Reid is an honor graduate in all subjects as well.

All the students have an opportunity to qualify for scholarships. Those with "A" rating are Graduates of Distinction, and from the top five per cent of these are chosen those eligible for scholarships.

Top student in the Academy this year is James Doohan of London, Ontario, who wins a 2-year scholarship to the Neighborhood Playhouse School of Theatre in New York, worth $1000. He entered the army in the ranks and emerged a captain, and has used his rehabilitation grant to learn the radio business.

The other scholarship winners receive a one hundred per cent refund of their fees to the Academy. In addition, promising students have the chance of appearing, with professional actors and at the same rate of pay, on the program "Stars to Be", sponsored by a well-known company.

A different actor appears each week, and the one judged best (by listeners' votes and a board of judges) receives a scholarship paid by the sponsor.

Besides the regular lectures, there is an opportunity for the students to hear from experts in other allied fields. For example, H. G. Walker, Manager of the C.B.C. Dominion Network, will explain the peculiarities of network organization. There will be talks on station relations, advertising agency cooperation, special events and remote control broadcasts.

The Academy has the enthusiastic endorsement both of the Ontario Department of Education and of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

In the last session about one-third of the students were war veterans; in the 1946-47 season, there will be nearly twice as many.

And what practical benefit has resulted so far from the Academy? It's really quite an impressive list of achievements. According to Mr. Markle, about half-a-dozen of the scripts turned out by the students in class are saleable. Two of the students have already appeared on network dramatic shows as actors, not to mention those who competed on "Stars-to-Be". Out of seventeen who are taking the full course, fourteen have obtained positions in radio stations.

Next season, Mr. Greene expects to house his Academy in its own building, with its own studios and offices. And out of this new Academy of Radio Arts, which has had such a distinguished first year, will come actors, writers, announcers—all-round radio people by whose activities radio itself will develop.

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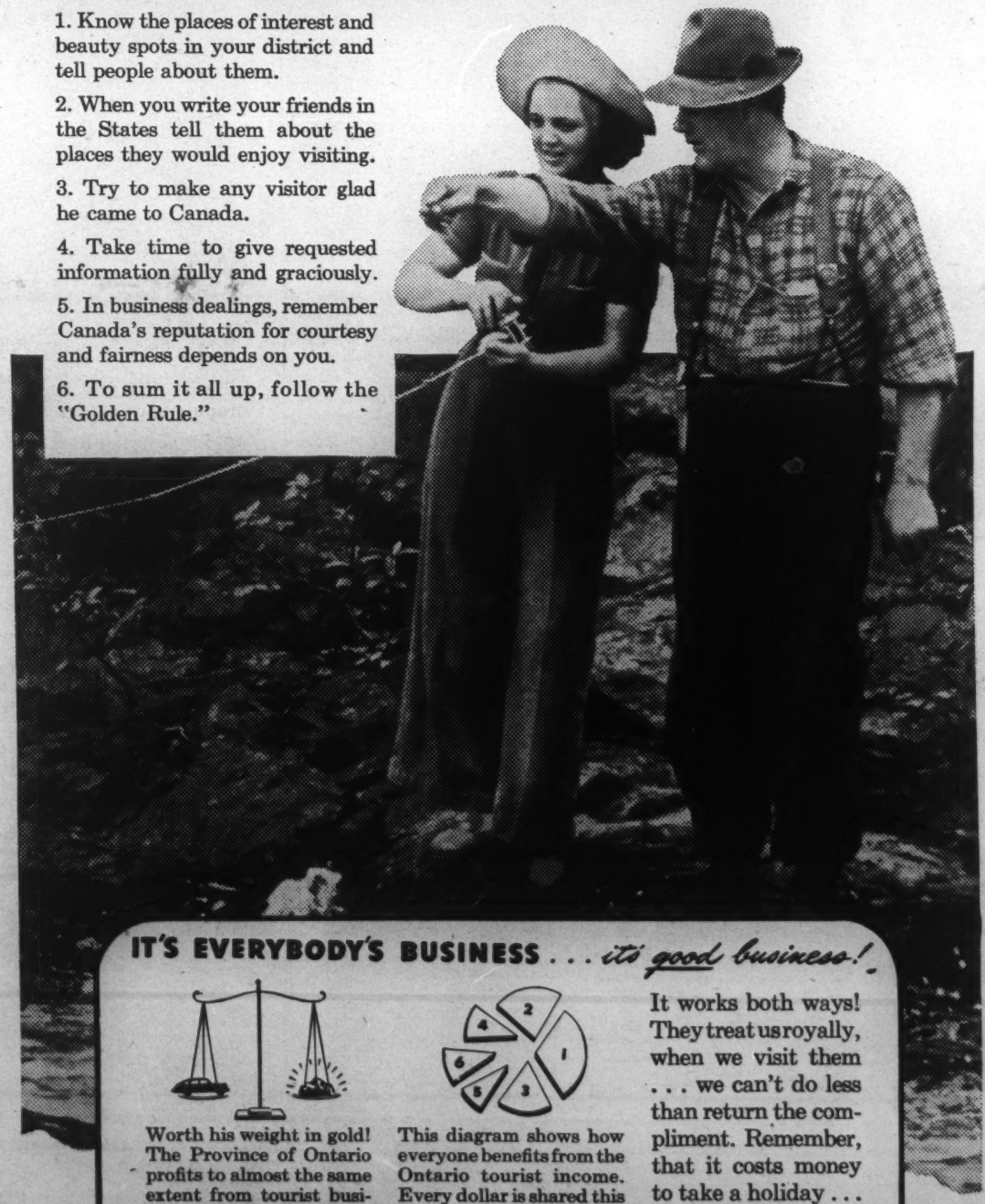
3. Try to make any visitor glad he came to Canada.
4. Take time to give requested information fully and graciously.
5. In business dealings, remember Canada's reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it all up, follow the "Golden Rule."



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THE WORLD TODAY

Germany's Industrial Future Is a Tough Problem for Big Powers

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

Frankfort, U.S. Zone.

WHILE going through the farm country, for the most part untouched by war—and that makes about 90% of the area of Germany — I couldn't help but speculate, looking at the many fine farmsteads, the solid brick houses and barns, the herds and the harvest fields, that all this part of Germany could revert to the standard of living of only two generations ago, and do quite nicely —if it were not tied to the industrial, urban Germany which has been devastated. As it happens, however, that over-developed urban Germany is twice as populous as the rural part, and therein lies the real German problem.

At Potsdam the big powers sought to determine a "level of industry" which would allow urban, industrial Germany to live without becoming a menace again. This level was set at the 1932 depression level. The country would probably be happy to see that level again today, but it is very, very far from it. Nor is it intentionally being held back, as I had supposed, from restarting any peacetime industry, at least in the Western Zones. It is held back only by enormous difficulties in securing coal, competent non-Nazi management, trained workers, raw material and exchange between zones.

Thus in the American Zone industrial output has only reached one-quarter of capacity. In the British Zone I believe it is slightly lower, while the vital hard coal output, concentrated in the British and French zones, is running at 45 per cent of 1938 output or about two thirds of present capacity, allowing for war damage. There are some cars and trucks being made now, the little *Volkswagen* at a thousand a month in the British Zone and the Daimler-Benz truck in the American Zone.

Exports are not much but talk yet, though a small amount of coal is being exchanged in Finland for wood pulp to make rayon. Getting Hitler's famous ersatz textile factories going again is a current priority problem. Textiles are an item which German expellees and bombed-out persons need urgently; they are one of the things which need to go into the show-windows to provide incentive to work harder; and they are a likely export item, because they are a safe, non-war industry whose development is unthrottled.

In the state of the German currency, export is going to have to be by barter for a while, though the word is carefully avoided. The way it is put is that, since Germany's main need, food, is bought with dollars, her exports will be reckoned in dollars. But some day a major operation is going to have to be performed on the German currency. Finance here is pure fantasy today.

For rationed goods it is pretended that the mark has its former value. Yet for two cigarettes you can obtain enough marks to buy bread for a month. A Leica camera sells for the price, pre-war, of three Mercedes cars. And outside the country, the mark is absolutely worthless.

Last Canadian Tour

After an all-too-brief ten days in the British Zone and Berlin, I have come on here to Frankfort, the American capital. In a Canadian-made Chevrolet, with a Canadian driver and conducting officer making their last public relations tour before folding up, we passed through the Ruhr to Cologne, then up the Rhine through a corner of the French Zone, to Wiesbaden.

The Ruhr cities, Dortmund, Bochum, Essen and Mülheim are simply tumbled ruins. Yet it was quite amazing to see the life in them. Down the cleared streets between heaps of rubble and ugly skeletons still reared in grotesque shapes four or five stories high, passes an endless stream of drab human beings.

There is also more civilian motor and truck traffic along the main road through the Ruhr than I had seen elsewhere. And in a large number of the colleries lying just outside the cities the big pit-head wheels were turning and the smoke-stacks smoking. Only a very few factories showed similar activity, as these suffered far more damage than the relatively small targets of the mine tipples.

Once again, one speculates on how different the future of Germany and of all Europe might have been had the putschists of July 20, 1944 succeeded in assassinating Hitler and making peace a year earlier.

Germans too speculate on this, but one thoughtful one gave his opinion that Hitler would have become a martyr and Nazism would have revived. "It seems," he said, "as though the game had to be played out to the end." And that is very much in the German character. Perhaps their greatest single failing is lack of any sense of moderation or proportion. It is portrayed in Churchills famous phrase: "the Hun is either at your throat or at your feet."

Of course the Germans had to be well beaten. Nothing less would have impressed on them the lesson that war does not pay — though I think they have only learned that defeat does not pay. For they always say, in summing up their situation: "We have lost a war." They never say: "We should never have started this war."

There is not the slightest sign of any national conscience working here. To the vast majority it is only "they" who did the terrible things. Nor do the Germans seem to share each other's misfortunes any more than they share the blame. A humane British official whom I know, when reviewing cases of complaint by Germans who had had bombed-out people or refugees from the east thrust into their still-intact quarters, felt called upon to make a castigating remark about the lack of consideration which Germans show for the human sufferings of their less-fortunate fellows. A German official sitting with him answered contritely: "I am afraid that you are right. You see, my people have never been citizens but always subjects."

But excuse the diversion. We were on the Rhine, viewing what the Germans did to themselves, which naturally raised the question of whether they would ever realize that everything which has happened to them is their own fault. I suppose that a former engineer must have very special feelings over seeing great bridges, the fruit of two generations or more of honest work, blasted senselessly to the river bot-

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tom, to no purpose whatsoever except to gratify the impulse of an insane nihilist determined to bring everything down in ruins if he had to fall, himself.

All along the river, too, hundreds upon hundreds of barges, steamers and landing stages have been scuttled, most of them along the bank, but others in midstream. Many others have been raised by American and British effort, however, and there is now a fairly busy traffic again of tugs towing strings of coal-laden barges upstream to Switzerland, to France and to the American zone. Enough of the bridge wreckage has been cleared to free barge traffic along the whole length of the great waterway, down to Rotterdam.

Passing through a small sector of the French Zone, one found the hand of the occupying force extraordinarily light. There was no examination of passes at the barrier on each side, as we have found in entering or leaving all other zones, and in forty miles we saw only one party of French soldiers, Algerians, and one party of young red-capped officers in a jeep.

French Methods

From everything one hears, the French are dealing with the Germans firmly and coolly, but not trying to humiliate them as after the last war. It could be that their occupation policy has been designed to encourage the Rhinelanders to favor the French scheme for secession, or at the least to demand considerable local autonomy.

Finally, we came to the American Zone, with great curiosity to see just how they were running an occupation, a task almost entirely new to them. Certainly the difference between their occupation and the British is striking. To the British officers and soldiers it is just garrison duty, something of which they had experience in many corners of the world, for generations.

They establish themselves in the German barracks and carry on their routine army training, as a matter of course, knowing the term of service for which they have signed on and hence without all the fuss of the Americans about getting home. British discipline is good and conduct moderate. In short they act just as the Germans would expect an occupation force to act, neither unpredictable like the Russians (this seems to be at the root of much of the German fear of the Russians), nor slovenly and undisciplined, as so many of the Americans are.

The Americans just haven't got this occupation philosophy. The young troops don't seem to know what it is all about, or care. They don't know what their term of service is, since Congress can't make up its mind about military policy.

A group going down the street will slouch, and carry on a constant kidding and horseplay. Others stand in doorways making lewd remarks about passing frauleins. Significantly, V.D. has now reached 250 per thousand, the highest ever recorded in any modern army. Though, in theory, the men are supposed to report in at their barracks at night, a great many keep a "shack" and a woman in town. On "black marks" it costs them nothing. Just to make things really soft, some have bought jeeps for their own use.

American Plan

An American officer who has been here from the beginning, and has brought over his family to stay on, complained to me that there just wasn't any discipline. He believes that last year's home-sick "strikers" should have been arrested, that older, long-service troops should be used, should be kept in barracks in training, and off the necks of the populace. He would have a few divisions as a purely military reserve, and run the administration through the German police. He would have all American officials, including technical experts, commissioned in the army and subject to army discipline.

This shouldn't be taken to mean that the present American occupation is doing nothing well — and I should add that the few crack air-borne troops do look and act like soldiers. It has gone at its tasks with accustomed energy perhaps often with the notion that things can be achieved in a hurry which will really take a long time. Americans tend a little too much to the belief that democracy is a magic formula, which can be applied here as elsewhere, by simply eliminating the "Nazis" and setting up all the apparatus of freely-elected local and provincial governments. They are proud that they have these all set up and functioning in their zone, while the British are just getting around to it.

"De-nazification" has always been a prominent question in the American Zone, and they hold up their record as showing that they have made more progress in this than have the other occupying powers. It is certainly true that there can be no hope of reclaiming Germany unless the criminal Nazi elements can be eliminated from public life. It has been my own view for years that all Nazi Party officials, all Gestapo, all the SS, or at least all SS leaders, and all Hitler Youth leaders should be segregated in some way, used in forced labor battalions, if not confined on some Devil's Island.

Here we have uniquely marked out for us the most criminal and dangerous elements of the German nation, and it would be sheer folly to turn them loose again amongst a populace which we hoped to reform, or help reform itself.

But, frankly, it seems unrealistic to include in the purge all Germans who were merely Party members. The Germans being what they are, the bulk of these people joined the Party either because of what was *German* in it, or to conform and hold their jobs. By conscribing all of these people holus-bolus, the American authorities are merely limiting themselves, as one of their officials put it to me, to running the country with third-raters, with the sort of people who weren't considered important enough to be forced to join the Party. And the more able people, excluded from public life and employment, are left disgruntled to foment dissatisfaction.

The Soviets don't do it that way. They eliminate the classes, such as big landowners, who, according to their theories, breed Nazism. Then they force all others who want to hold public positions or keep in business, to join their Socialist Unity Party. How many Germans have said to me, as though making a great discovery, "why, it's exactly the same system as the Nazis had."

There may be some people back home who know how the German question will be solved, but I haven't met any over here. Even in the best of circumstances it would be a stupendously difficult task to guide this perverted nation, occupying the heart of Europe, until lately the most powerful, able and closely-knit group on the Continent, to recovery and democracy.

With a quarter of the country slashed off, to provide a basis for nationalist agitation, with totally different goals being pursued in the Soviet and the Western Zones, and with Molotov initiating in Paris an open competition for German adherence, the prevailing attitude of British and American occupation authorities is one of pessimism.

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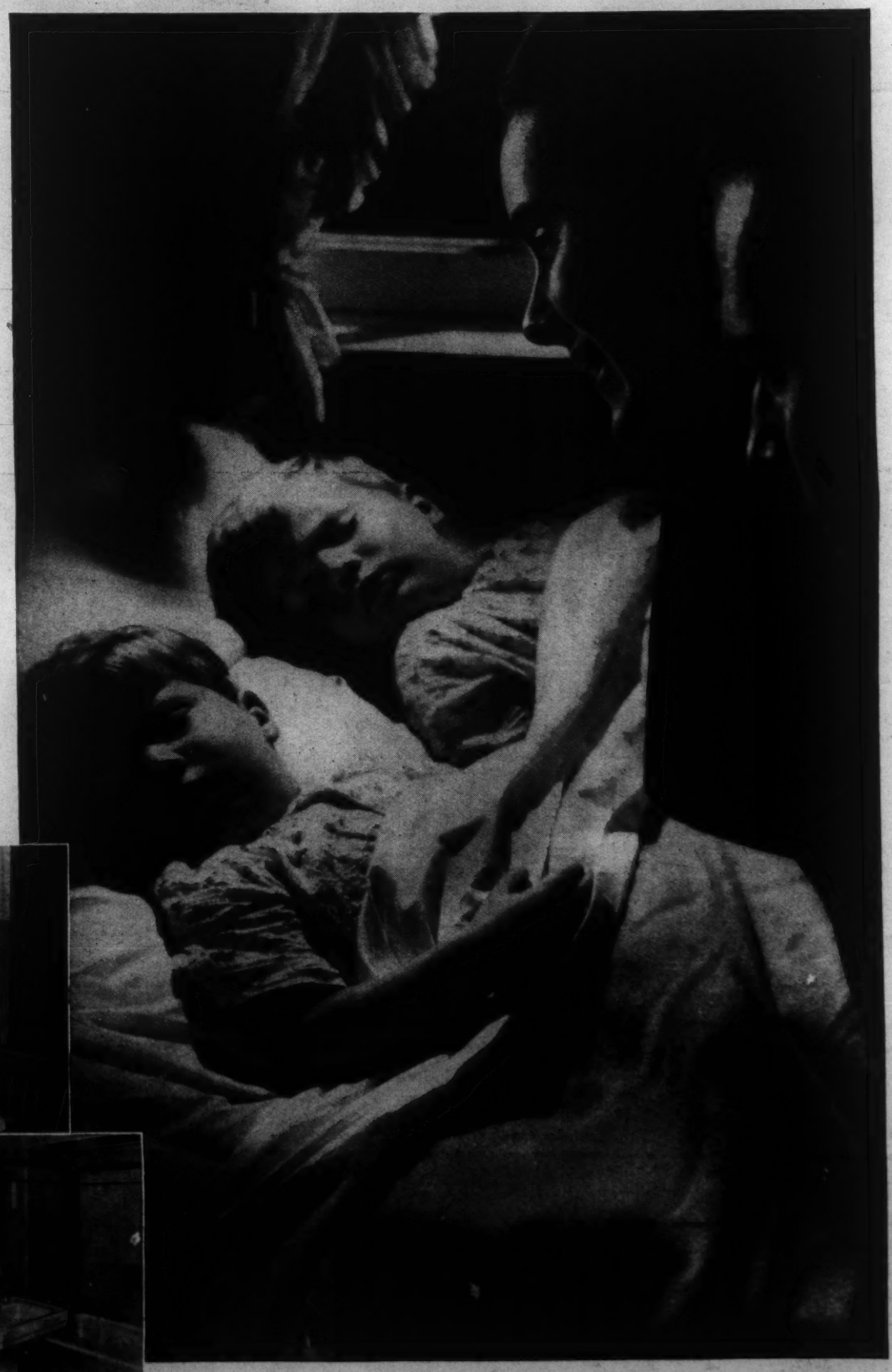

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Psychiatry Assumes a Role of the Church

By J. DONALD L. HOWSON

This writer, who was a former naval chaplain, suggests that the Protestant Church has not been true to its whole teaching in the matter of helping the individual resolve his moral struggles. The modern profession of psychiatry may well have developed because one branch of the Church has neglected "confession" as a means of reconciliation between God and man.

He believes that the Church must answer the challenge of neurotic secularism by playing a more vital role in the personal lives of its members.

LATE one night about two years ago, while stationed at an Eastern Canadian port as a naval chaplain, I received an urgent telephone call from 'sick-bay' to visit a rating who had been struck by a car. Well before entering the hospital I realized that my patient was not just an ordinary accident-victim — the wails echoing and re-echoing through the corridors obviously came not so much from a man in agony as from a victim of hysteria. On entering the sick-room I beheld a tousled-haired sailor who was being forcibly held down by the medical officer and several aides, while the nursing-sister rendered what palliatives were possible in the circumstances.

The sailor was both drunk and hysterical. Actually he had not been hurt, just knocked about, and there was not much one could do for him in his present state but to give him injections inducing sleep. Before very long he dozed off.

Then the doctor suggested that I should see the patient early the next morning, assuring me that medically everything necessary would first be done. He also stated that he believed the root of the problem was not physical, but something much deeper and that therefore the lad might better be left in the hands of the padre rather than in his.

The next morning I called and found the patient more approachable than I had anticipated. I reminded him of his utterances the night before, and, after he had made certain his secrets were safe with the chaplain, he told me his story. When he had concluded, I could quite easily have pointed out to him how foolish was his conduct in indulging in drunken orgies. I could have suggested that he should make a supreme effort to set himself right with God and his fellow-men. But feeling as I did that a further probing into his problem would be a great help to him, I induced him to agree to commit himself to the care of a psychiatrist and myself.

Together we gradually discovered that during the whole later period of the lad's life he had been actuated by a desire to take vengeance on a certain member of his own family. We were well aware that if this destructive force gnawing away at his conscience could be diverted into a creative channel the young man might reasonably become a new being. And so we urged him to "confess" openly his hatred.

We knew that in this manner the process of catharsis, or clarification, would begin. Inevitably it did begin —with the decision not to fight against the vice, not to run away from it nor to conceal it.

Such a case as this sailor seems to me to parallel that of a disobedient child who fears the rebuke of his parent. He hides or suppresses what he has done and then feels unhappy and insecure. On the other hand, if he knows that his parent is understanding, he admits his wrongdoing and the resulting reconciliation brings them closer than before. So with the adult seeking to free himself from a sense of inferiority, his task is made easier when he can rid himself of the corroding forces of evil within him. Whether that evil is real or merely imaginary it is destructive of the personality.

Mental Illness

Some psychiatrists have stated that every neurosis is an attempt to free oneself from a feeling of inferiority in order to gain a feeling of superiority. Certainly, medical authorities in mental institutions point to improperly handled guilt as one of the primary causes of mental illnesses.

The problems involved in helping the young sailor are similar, I am sure, to many of those faced by chaplains in all the services. They have not received confessions in the strictly Roman sense, but they have been 'father confessors', nevertheless, to innumerable individuals who having made their confession have found a new confidence in life. Yet since the Reformation in the 16th Century the use of this unique means by the Church for the removal of a sense of guilt has fallen into disuse; and in the non-Roman churches is practically unknown, except in a few Anglo-Catholic parishes and a number of American pastorates where "counselling" is practised. And this in spite of the indisputable value of catharsis or confession as a purgative and restorer.

In spite of its effectiveness for the cleansing of men's spirits, we still find a stubborn resistance on the part of Protestantism to make use of it, while at the same time we find an increasing willingness on the part of the emotionally unstable to turn to psychiatry for help and relief.

Birthright Sold?

Some scholars have pointed out that the Christian Science sect exists because the Church has not been true to its whole teaching in the matter of healing. Can it also be true that the modern profession of psychiatry has developed because one branch of the Church has neglected this means of reconciliation between God and man? Indeed, can it be that in the neglect of this aspect of life, the Church has—because of a few religious prejudices—unwittingly sold its birthright to psychiatry?

Let it not be assumed that I am underestimating what psychiatrists have already accomplished for mankind. My purpose is rather to urge that the Protestant clergy make a more concerted effort to cope with the urgent psychic needs of our age. This is surely one of the fundamental challenges to the Protestant Churches today.

These neuroses seem to be almost generic in our modern way of life. They do not arise merely in the exceptional circumstances induced by war; they exist in the cities and towns in which we dwell in peace. Often they exist where we least expect to find them. Dr. C. G. Jung in his book, "Modern Man in Search of a Soul," says that "side by side with the decline of religious life, the neuroses grow noticeably more frequent." He goes on to say that "among all my patients in the second half of life, i.e. to say over thirty-five, there has not been one whose problem in the last resort was not that of finding a religious outlook on life." He concludes by stating that the job is the clergyman's, not the doctor's. Surely this is a great challenge to the Church today.

It may be admitted that the validity of the practices associated with the Roman confession and some of the doctrines surrounding it are questionable. Nevertheless, the Roman Church does appear to be making a more earnest effort than contemporary Protestantism to give that peace which the world cannot give. Perhaps this is why so many today find that security within its ranks which they fail to find elsewhere. Perhaps, too, this is why the Protestant Churches have been described in some circles as "His Holiness' Loyal Opposition." Admittedly an opposition in any sphere of endeavor is invaluable, but Protestant Christianity has surely a more vital role to play than that. It must fight the *real* opposition, which, today, is neurotic secularism.

The Protestant Church—it seems to me—would do well to cast aside those prejudices inherited from times long past, and avail itself of the methods of which psychiatry is making such excellent use. Otherwise it may find itself an ever diminishing remnant in an ever diminishing cause.

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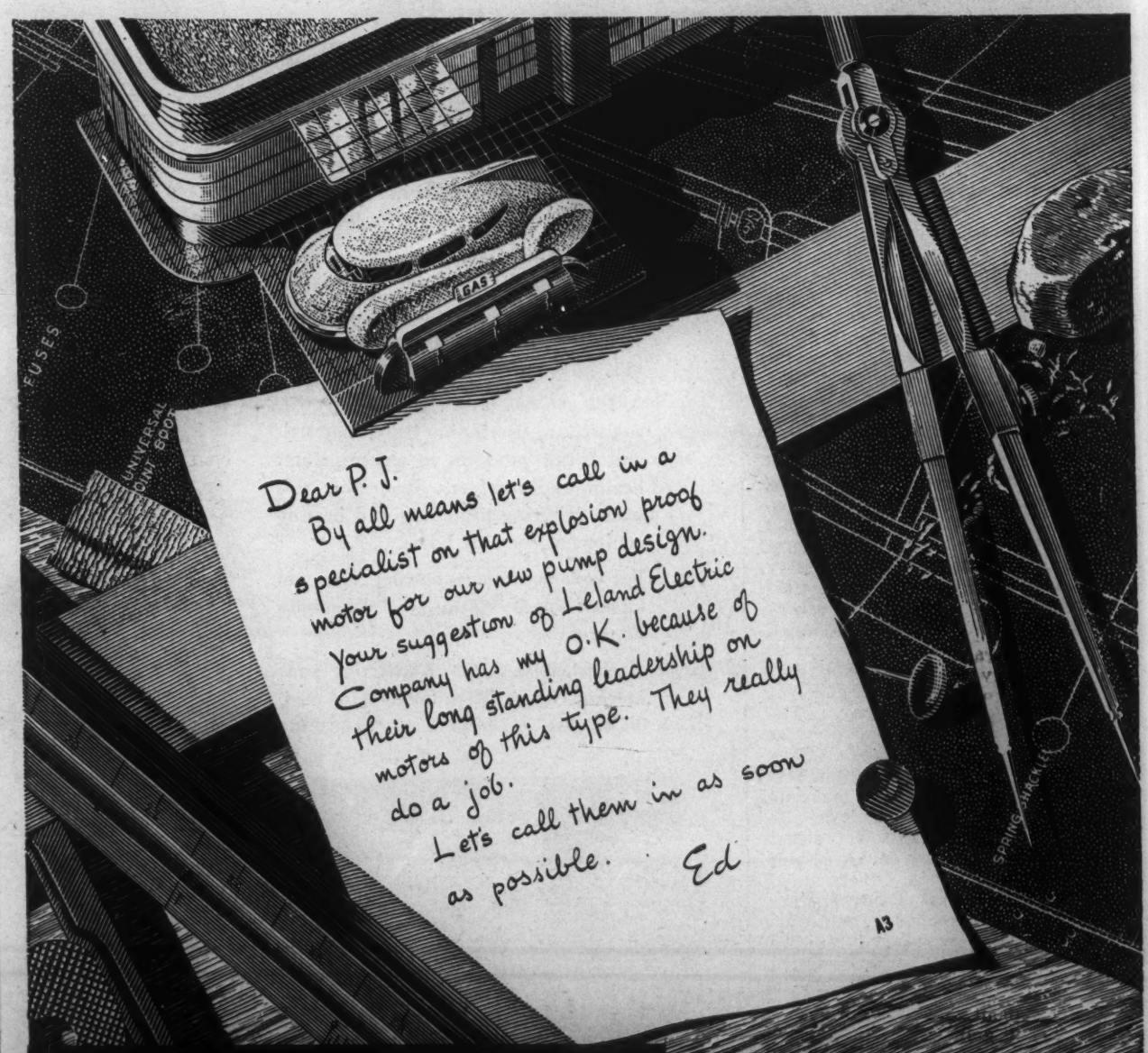
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LONDON LETTER

Rail Nationalization May Work a Miracle -- but We Doubt It!

By P. O'D.

London.

DURING the war British railways were able to get along quite comfortably—so far, that is, as their finances were concerned—with very few and small increases in their charges to customers. Government business for the various Services was vast and profitable. What accommodation was left for civilian use was worked to full capacity. Passengers were packed in with a tightness that would give a sensitive sardine claustrophobia.

All this showed up quite handsomely in the balance sheets. But these conditions no longer hold, though passengers are still being crowded in without much regard to elbow room and breathing space. As for sitting, you are lucky at times if you can find space to do it on your suitcase in the corridor. Obviously the public, even so patient and good-humored a public, will not put up indefinitely with discomfort of this sort. People are demanding bigger, better, and more frequent trains, and are gradually getting them.

Railway expenses are thus going up, and the process has been greatly accelerated by increases in wages and by an enormous advance in the price of coal. At the same time the revenues from Government traffic have shrunk and are fast shrinking. As a result, the surplus of nearly £20,000,000 earned last year has this year been transformed into a deficit of about £40,000.000.

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that railway fares and freight charges should have had to go up, as they have done from the beginning of this month. Passenger fares have been increased in varying proportions up to a third, workmen's to a quarter, and freight rates also up to a quarter, over the pre-war levels. Even these considerable increases are expected to bring in only a further £30,000,000. The railway balance will still be £10,000,000 "in the red."

Nobody can reasonably claim that these higher charges are inflationary, and yet there is no doubt that such is likely to be their effect. Transportation rates affect the economic life of everyone in countless ways.

"Oh, but wait until the Government's plans for nationalizing the railways have been put into effect," says the good Socialist, "and the increase in efficiency and the reduction of costs will more than compensate. . ."

But one probably has to be a very good Socialist indeed to believe anything of the sort. If even good Socialists believe it!

Tank Muddles

By the end of the war, British tanks were among the best in the world. The Comet especially with its 77mm. gun proved to be an absolutely first-class fighting machine, but it was not in use until after the Battle of the Ardennes, when the Allies were practically in Germany. The Churchill, too, seems finally to have justified itself, but only after a series of early defects had been remedied.

Otherwise, it is a long, confused story of tanks that were under-powered, or under-armored, or under-gunned — especially under-gunned. The Germans seemed nearly always to have the range of them. What might have happened in North Africa, if it had not been for the U.S. Shermans, is a grim and sobering thought.

During the war, all this was to most people merely a matter of report and gossip, which they probably found it hard to believe. Tanks were a British invention. Why should ours be inferior to those of the enemy or our Allies? Whatever the reason, the fact remains that they were inferior; and it is confirmed by the confidential reports on tanks, which have now been published.

The reports are largely technical in character and somewhat confusing to the lay reader. What does emerge clearly is that there was a lack of co-ordination and preparatory planning. Unproved tanks were rushed into production, and when they failed to do what was hoped of them, there were long delays before better types could be got out. The earlier tank guns were too light. When bigger and better ones were produced—the famous 6-pounder for instance—there were no suitable tanks to take them. Muddle, in fact.

It is not the British way to hunt for scapegoats. If they find them, they usually promote them to some high honorific post—the House of Lords as a rule—where they can't do so much harm. But there is a general recognition of the danger of leaving the design and production of vital weapons of war to improvisation under the stress of emergency. Even if the weapons are not ready, the plans should be.

Sounds reasonable? Yes. Sounds likely? No. After every war there are the same inquiries, the same warnings, the same wise resolutions. And then the documents are all carefully tied up and put away, and everyone has a virtuous feeling that that job has been done, thank God, and promptly forgets about it—until the next war comes along.

British Automobile Jubilee

Recently in Regent's Park the King and Queen watched a parade of automobiles of all ages to commemorate the jubilee of the British motor industry, whose history is regarded as dating from 1896. In that year the official speed-limit for "horseless carriages" was raised from four miles an hour to the dizzy height of 12, and it was no longer necessary to have a man walk on ahead with a red flag to warn horse-traffic. Thus encouraged, the British industry set out after the rivals to whom it had been obliged to concede so long a start.

British inventors had been among the pioneers. Trevethick's steam-carriage was running successfully in 1801, and a steam-coach made the trip from London to Brighton five years before Queen Victoria's accession. But this has always been a horsey country, and horse-lovers managed to keep cars off the roads and so stifle the infant industry for 70 years and more. Well, you can't blame them. There are still a lot of people in England who would do it if they could.

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J. G. Gardiner

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Socialism's Laws Turn Britain into a Prison

By CHARLES MORGAN

The English have been caught in a prison made by their laws which are muddled and unintelligible. Given a chance, businessmen would cut their losses and start again. But the British government discourages them from doing so. Every department of life, public or private, is pried into and everyone is included in the prying. There is no property not subject to capture, no endowment that may not be seized and no contract that may not be overridden. The only clear way out of this situation is to encourage talent, and to discontinue every action that chains the spirit of man.

London.

THERE are two parts to the mind of every Englishman: a part, which may be large or small, in which he thinks as a member of a political group, and a part in which he thinks historically as an English humanist. But there have always been moments in their history in which the English, without repudiating their party allegiance, have seen through it and beyond it. On these occasions they are formidable. They remain Conservatives, Liberals or Socialists, but, compelled by some crisis or a pervading sense of impotence or stalemate, they begin to think in terms of essential justice and of the long history of their country.

Then they ask no more: "How can we drive our opponents from office?" or "How can we keep office for ourselves?" but instead: "What hope is there for our sons or our sons' sons along the path by which England is now moving? Is their prospect expanding or shrinking? Is their encouragement being taken away and their opportunity denied them? These are questions that strike down to the root of political thought and of the human need to have something to which to look forward.

The decisive answer is probably removed from us by many months and none can foretell the form it will take. Certainly it would be misleading, and a belittlement of the problem that confronts all Englishmen alike, to think of that answer in terms of "a swing to the Right" or "a movement farther to the Left." England is not so much shifting her opinion as reforming her judgment. Therefore she is asking, as she always has in her periods of self-renewal, root-questions to which the answers, when she finds them, may astonish Europe, as her answers—notably in 1940 when her decision to fight on was an intuitive act of faith and morals — have astonished Europe before.

What is compelling her to new and searching judgments is the discovery that her people are in prison. It is at the moment a prison of just endurable discomfort—a discomfort that they would endure stubbornly enough if endurance offered them a prospect of freedom. No such prospect is offered. The walls of the prison close in day by day; the area of enterprise shrinks. Day by day, the ceiling of opportunity is lowered.

The First Problem

The first problem is, then, to get out. Who has the key? If this Government has, it conceals it. Has any alternative government? Or has the key been lost? If it has been lost, the English themselves will struggle to find it. If they cannot find it ready-made, they are capable of making it, as they made a different key to a different prison in the years that followed 1940. But then they were led, they were given encouragement; they found the material, the tools, the genius and, above all, the liberating purpose. Now, if all these things are denied them or withheld, as they are being withheld by perverse theory and denied by industrious mediocrity, they will break the lock. But it is not a habit of theirs to break locks that can be turned. Therefore, while imprisonment continues, they study the structure of the prison, its very foundations — for the way out may lie there.

The two outstanding impressions they have of their prison are, first, that it is unique in the world, and, secondly, that it is so constructed that it includes everyone, the young and the old, the rich and the poor. It is unique in the world, but not in the sense of its being worse than any in the world. It has advantages. Visitors are allowed; messages may still be sent out; no iron curtain forbids the scrutiny of internal conditions. It is unique because no other free people — neither Holland nor Belgium nor the United States nor any Dominion —has seen fit to construct anything that resembles it. They too, or some of them, have been wounded by the war, but the wounds are licked and bandaged, and the wounded, with help where possible but with an allowed initiative, are on their way, again. They may fail to make good, but at least they are permitted to try.

A Heartless Propaganda

In England there is no incentive to bold undertakings except a heartless propaganda which urges all dogs collectively to jump the moon while keeping on the chain each dog with a spring or a heart in him.

The result is a mood of the people directly opposed to the necessities of the hour. By this war the English expected to gain nothing and to lose much. They are not, in that sense, disillusioned. Nor are they defeatist. Given a chance, or a chance to make a chance, the big men and the small would cut their losses and start again. But they are discouraged and entangled. There is no department of life, public or private, in which movement, action, and decision are not beset.

The imprisonment is all-inclusive. A builder may not build independently or a doctor remain a fully independent doctor.

Today it is safer to be a bureaucrat than a maker, and the young men know it. As the ceiling of opportunity comes down, they are forced to stoop lower and lower over their official desks and to think of nothing but their subordination. Socialism, as now interpreted, is competition without prizes, boredom without hope, war without victory, and statistics without end. It takes the heart out of young men, and out of every woman who runs a home and not an office. It is not only politically false but morally destructive.

This generation is, in many respects, wiser than my own which was young when the last war ended. It is more balanced and less nerve-ridden. It is less antagonistic to its predecessors, more realistic, and less inclined to wild hopes and wilder disillusionments. It is entitled to a condition of life which, however hard — and hard it must be—has windows and doors and air to breathe, and is not a contracting cell. From the prison in which it is confined there is a way out. It does not require what the gaolers would call "a reaction to anarchistic individualism." It consists in recognizing the difference between collaborative administration, which is of high value in a complex economy, and the sterile immortality of collective thought. It consists also, on the plane of personal life, in the encouragement of talent, the assistance but not the worship of mediocrity, the disciplining of incompetence, and the abhorrence of every action that irons out the spirit of man.

Against all these principles the present Government has resolutely set its face. It has turned its back upon the history of England, caring only to remember it when abroad, and there is not one wise and firm act, even of its foreign policy, that its supporters have not murmured against in office and would not have shouted down if they had been in Opposition. British history is not one that any group of theorists may safely forget. The English have a genius for remedying their own mistakes. They may have voted themselves into the place where they now are, but they did not knowingly pass a life-sentence on themselves and their children.

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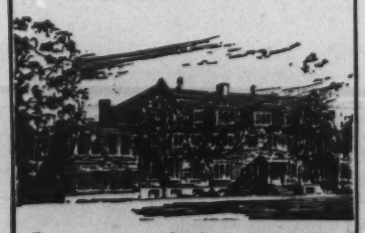

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PRAIRIE LETTER

Famous Prince Albert Wild Life Exhibit Has a Permanent Home

By P. W. DEMPSON

Regina.

ONE of the most unusual wild life exhibits on the North American continent has been opened to the public at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, after being in storage for the past five years. Containing more than 1,000 stuffed animals and birds from practically every province and many of the states, it is valued at about $100,000.

The collection, known as the Lund Wild Life Exhibit, represents the life's work and savings of Frank F. Lund, Prince Albert taxidermist, who died in 1941. This rare legacy was bequeathed to his son, Gordon, now 32, who shortly after his father's death enlisted in the Canadian Artillery and could not attend to it until his discharge this year.

Interest in the exhibit has always run high in Saskatchewan. For years, the citizens of Prince Albert have endeavored to have it placed in a prominent location where it could be readily viewed by the thousands of tourists who pass through the city every summer on their way to Prince Albert National Park.

The provincial government solved the problem by purchasing an R.C.A.F. building, used as a wartime training school at Prince Albert, and donating it for use by the exhibit. The building was moved across the Saskatchewan River to land provided by the city on the street most frequently travelled by motorists to P. A. park. The present plan calls for the collection to be open five months a year—from May 1 to September 30.

Every Canadian Animal

The exhibit contains virtually every animal found in Canada, from gophers—including a freak black one—to a huge bull buffalo. It has an adult polar bear, a mountain lion, a lynx and a white coyote. Its stuffed birds run the gamut from house sparrows to great horned owls and bald-headed eagles.

The late Mr. Lund came to Prince Albert from Sackville, New Brunswick, in 1905. He studied taxidermy at Omaha, Nebraska, for a year and then started in this business. While doing custom work for others, he began his own collection. Vacation time would find him travelling hundreds of miles throughout the northwest in search of specimens.

For many years he exhibited his collection at the larger western fairs. He received several tempting offers from people in the United States who had seen it, but resolutely held out against selling it. He used to tell his friends that he had too much of himself wrapped up in the exhibit to part with it.

Manitoba is fast becoming an industrial province. Forty-six new industries were established in 1945, ranging from the needle trade to bus building. Most of them, however, were comparatively small. The list includes wooden-ware, plastic and farm paint manufacturing. Some were started by veterans and others resulted from breakways from existing firms.

Manufacturing Possibilities

The Industrial Development Board of Manitoba handled more inquiries and negotiations with industrial companies investigating manufacturing possibilities in the province than in any of the previous 20 years. Lack of available manufacturing premises proved a serious factor in many communities, and delayed the establishment of new industries as well as the expansion of existing ones.

The gross value of Manitoba's industrial production was estimated at $330,000,000. With additional industries being launched this year, production in 1946 is expected to reach nearly $400,000,000.

Some 300 combine units from the prairie provinces are assisting U.S. farmers in the wheat-cropping states with harvesting operations, under the Canada-United States program of mutual aid. By the time the crews return to their homes early in September, they will have picked up nearly $1,000,000 in wages and for the use of their machinery.

Saskatchewan will benefit the most, since 90 per cent of the combine units went south late in May, while others didn't get away until just before July 1. A year ago 180 units crossed the border. It was estimated the crews brought around $500,000 back to Canada.

The combines were taken as far south as Texas to help with the early harvest, and are now working northward through Oklahoma, Kansas, South and North Dakota. They will arrive back in time for harvesting on the prairies. As they re-enter Canada, they will be joined by combine outfits from the United States. The combine cavalcade from the U.S., however, is less than one-quarter of that from Canada.

Czechs For Alberta

Before long, nearly 500 displaced persons from Czechoslovakia may be settled in the Peace River district, in north-western Alberta. Negotiations to bring the new settlers to this area are proceeding with the Dominion government and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Back of the move is William Wanka, manager of the Sudeten Colony, at Tupper Creek, British Columbia.

The Czechs, if the "go ahead" sign is given to bring them to Canada, will be located alongside those now living in the Tupper Creek area, just west of the Alberta boundary. There are more than 100 families in this colony which was established several years ago.

A careful selection of the new families has already been made. Each head of a family is under 40 years of age. He will be a trained technician, either in glass manufacture, radio, textile manufacture or dairying.

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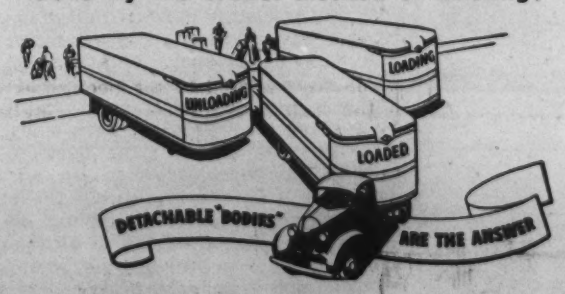

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French Canadian Women Pioneers Were Made of Durable Stuff

By VICTOR SAUCISSE

CANADIENNES by Abbé Albert Tessier. (Editions Fides, Montreal, $1.00.)

THE Abbé Albert Tessier's latest book, is built around 26 history lectures given over Radio-College and devoted mostly to French Canadian women makers-of-Canada. From Marie Anne Gaboury (Mme Lajimonnière), first white woman at the Red River, to Madeleine Badeaux, Laura Secord's mother, the pages are crowded with women who were the equal of the men of their time, in tenacity, organizing ability and pioneer spirit.

The Abbé Tessier reminds us in a foreword that the beginnings of Canada were not all maple syrup and cider and much less softened by the luxuries which today's Canadians consider as necessities.

Out of 27 artisans, who remained at Quebec during the fall of 1608 to build rough habitations and face the unknown winter, two died before the snows and seventeen more paid the price of their temerity before the spring of 1609 found the first eight Canadiens really in favor of further immigration. In 1610 eleven other adventurers brought the population to 19 and in 1613, 31 other men brought the total population to some 50. What respect today's Canadians owe this small band of men and women (whose anniversaries English Canada lately refuses to recognize) which persisted in clinging so tenaciously to the harsh rock that was "the Citadel"!

The first woman to land at Quebec, was Marguerite Vienne who died the same year, 1616, on July 19. The second was Marie Rollet, a Parisienne, wife of the apothecary Louis Hébert, who arrived in 1617 with her two daughters Anne and Guillemette.

There is, of course, Madeleine Verchères, Louise de Ramesay, Hélène Boullé, Champlain's wife, Jeanne Mance and many others. How many know that the founding of Montreal was backed by a group of Godmothers in Paris? Madame de Bullion; Charlotte de Montmorency, Princesse de Condé; Jeanne de Schomberg, Marquise de Liancourt; Madame de Renty, née Elizabeth de Balsac, etc, eleven prominent women who gave of their time and fortunes without any expectations of profits, leaving these to those engaged in the fur trade. Their only concern was to "favor the instruction of the poor savages in the knowledge of God and attract them to a civilized life".

Among the women of Canada, none built "more audaciously or with more prodigious success" than the founders of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Marguerite Bourgeoys and Madame d'Youville of the Grey Nuns. Madame d'Youville was a widow, née Marguerite de la Jemmerais born at the Seigneurie de Varennes and a sister of that intrepid discoverer La Vérendrye, who was the first white man on the Western Plains. Beautiful Madame d'Youville fought debts, fires, the Bishop, the Intendant and untold difficulties for over seventeen years before she began to see daylight in her affairs.

She had taken over a defunct hospital indebted to the amount of 49,000 livres and had to run businesses attached to it which included a dress and shoemaking establishment, a supply shop for troops and commerce, a transport service over road and river, a brewery and a tobacco factory which brought in 2,000 écus a year. She sold sand and gravel, rented pasture land and exploited an ice house. All this prodigious activity brought in 60,000 livres a year. When Mother d'Youville was 64 years of age, in 1765, the hospital burned to the ground but in two years, by herculean effort, she had everything in working order again. Today, 6,000 of her followers dot the American continent. The Abbé Tessier in "Canadiennes" has reminded us of the services rendered to Church and State by the pioneer women of Canada and of the debt which we owe to them.

American Bystander

RESTLESS INDIA, by Lawrence K. Rosinger. (Oxford, $2.75.)

THIS is an attempt sponsored by the American Foreign Policy Association to reduce to its lowest terms the tremendous social and political problem of India. It is written from the viewpoint of a bystander earnestly desirous of presenting both sides, or rather, all sides, of the question without prejudice or bias. In our judgment it is less than successful in this respect, since it is inclined to minimize the good effects of British rule and dwell on "the bad old times" of Clive and Warren Hastings.

Button Collector

MAINE CHARM STRING, by Elinor Graham. (Macmillans, $3.25.)

THERE'S a folk superstition in Maine, and likely otherwhere, that if a young girl can collect 999 buttons, no two alike, Prince Charming will appear soon after the last button is strung. Nobody believes it, but some girls try it, "just in case." In all likelihood their diligence in the task will have attracted some lads long before the strings are completed, for collectors are intense persons. Being faithful in a small matter they are likely to show the same quality in the large.

It is not to be believed that so gracious and knowing a person as Elinor Graham, author of *Our Way Down East* took stock in the superstition. Why should she when she already had a husband of parts? But she collected buttons, with a difference. While sifting loam for her Maine garden she came on a button from a Revolutionary soldier's uniform. It was made of pewter, had a wheel in the middle and thirteen stars about the edge. So she began collecting "historic" buttons, relics of old campaigns, military and political. And by reason of this interest she was taken to the hearts of her neighbors.

This book is about the neighbors and the human comfort and entertainment they brought to an observant and merry woman-with-a-typewriter. It's a happy book admirably written.

Mean People

HERE'S O'HARA, by John O'Hara. (Collins, $3.25.)

MOSTLY the characters which John O'Hara illuminates in his astringent short stories are like something you see when you turn over a stone in the pasture. But they are described in completeness by cold irony. If good fiction is a criticism of society O'Hara's work is superlatively good. He thinks himself into the souls of his people and the dialogue he gives them reveals their total lack of worthy qualities.

Here is a selection of his work; twenty short stories, led-off by the chilling gangster tale "Where's the Game?", and three novels, not long but cunningly wrought and dealing with the kind of people that "hang loose on society," in New York and in Hollywood.

Characters

IN OUR TOWN, by Damon Runyan. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.35.)

IN THE manner of the oldest inhabitant, sitting in a Windsor chair before the hotel and entertaining a stranger, Damon Runyan offers a series of story-sketches about peculiar people, from Ancil Toombes who was "N.G.—in spades" to Doc Brackett who healed so many poor people that his office sign was his best tombstone—"Doc Brackett. Office Upstairs." Some of the sketches are grimly humorous, but most of them are cheerful beyond reason. "Jack Moroso the gambler offered to take a price that Amy Vederman was the homeliest girl west of the Mississippi, bar Iowa." That's just a sample. Garth Williams presents illustrations of the same type.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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THE BOOKSHELF

The Drama of Three American Soldiers on Duty in London

LOVE FROM LONDON, a novel, by Gilbert W. Gabriel. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

NOT too far from New Oxford Street and the Marble Arch was Adelaide Square, withdrawn and placidly aristocratic. Not arrogant, like Hanover or Grosvenor; merely assured of its position and dignity. For nearly two hundred years it had been "desirably residential," then came the blitz with ruin and evacuation. Constable Lightly, walking the beat with ex-Professor Mackechnie absorbed the bare facts of its history from his companion, a snorting radical, and clothed them with silks of romance. For Constable Lightly was an ex-actor, the well-beloved Reggie Lightly who had played with "the best of 'em" on both sides of the Atlantic. War had made him a "bobbie" but had not quelled his spirit or dowsed his talent.

And now, with V-E Day well past, a letter of inquiry comes to him from an American hospital, since a patient there is continually mentioning the constable's name, or humming bits of a Mexican love-song. And does Constable Lightly know anything about José Kort — for the medical records, and perhaps for the psychological easing of the patient?

So the author seats us in company with Constable Lightly's memory. We see in a less-ruined part of the Square the Little Hungary restaurant, established (on a shoestring) by the Blechs, once upon a time bankers and music patrons in Budapest. And their head-waiter, once concertmaster of a famous orchestra; all non-Aryan and so desperately undesired by the gangsters of the world. We see also Dria Mendoza, late of Gibraltar, also non-Aryan, non-Spanish, non-Italian, non-Moorish, non-Jew, but a mixture of them all, young, vivid, distinguished in a hundred ways.

We see also a branch of the American Psychological Warfare taking over the Square, totally re-vamping it for military purposes. And we get closely acquainted with three soldiers, Master-sergeant John Howe Wells, late of Boston, José Kort, late of Texas and Trygve Sorrenson, late of Minneapolis, where he drove a beer-truck — and one of them a complete "heel". The three are lonely, frustrated, as they pack morale pamphlets in the Square while other American soldiers are seeing action the world around. And also blooms the romance of Dria, altogether gracious and lovely.

And this tale with a calamitous ending, though not without a gleam of hope, is set against the mighty background of wartime London, stricken, suffering, enduring; every mystical sight and sound and odor brought into focus by a master of English who in many taut and lovely phrases reveals that he might be a poet in his off-hours. But here in work-a-day garb he is rather a satirist, blistering the filthy class and race prejudices that smirch even the ultra-civilized, but a pitying satirist not impressed by the present generation as compared with the myriad generations gone and to come.

Altogether, a tale extraordinarily well done.

•

Portrait of a Man

THE AMERICAN, a Middle Western Legend, a novel, by Howard Fast. (Collins, $3.00.)

THIS is the story of a war; a war of one man against the money-power in business and politics; the war that was lost and lost again, and yet was never lost. For John Peter Altgeld had the idea that justice should be even-handed everywhere, and especially in a democracy. He himself had been the victim of injustice from his boyhood. He had marched with the Union army when the shoddy uniform and paper-soled shoes supplied by contractor-thieves melted in the rain and mud. He had been a casual laborer, a tramp, after demobilization, working infrequently for starvation wages. And by reason of the spirit in him he had educated himself, studied Law, practised in the courts of Illinois, become a Democratic politician (learning all the tricks) and so came to the Governorship of the State; a wealthy man *that nobody owned.*

Years before a bomb had been thrown in the Haymarket of Chicago. Eight men, none of whom could possibly have thrown the bomb, were tried and sentenced to death. Four of them were hanged against the protest of thousands. One died in jail. The other three had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life.

Altgeld, as Governor, pardoned them and gave reasons of the most scorching nature. He not only said, but proved, that the trial had been a travesty, that the men hanged had been judicially murdered by Judge Gary, that the others had committed no criminal offence, but had been "railroaded" because they had been labor leaders denouncing peonage and insulting the men of Big Business.

Altgeld was not a socialist or communist. He was a successful capitalist, the "millionaire governor", who had made his money in Chicago real-estate. Yet he was denounced from end to end of the country as a revolutionist and a continuing menace to the Republic. He was no purist. As a politician he destroyed Grover Cleveland and set the Democratic party on a new road, only to see it ruined by the hysterics of William Jennings Bryan, "the young man in a hurry".

He died in poverty, but still beloved by the workers as one man who had tried to give them a square deal. And considering the position of labor in 1946 in contrast to its position in 1896 his influence did not die with him.

Howard Fast calls his book a novel. Doubtless he has arranged the facts dramatically, doubtless he has invented scenes, but they ring true to the characters, and the whole book has uncommon vigor and distinction.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Canadian Has Title Role in U.S. Premiere of Opera Sensation

By JOHN H. YOCOM

TWO Canadians were caught by international musical spotlights last week. One was the handsome young Met tenor and frequent guest artist in many Canadian cities, Joseph Laderoute; the other was 24-year-old Jeanne Landry, talented Ottawa pianist.

Tenor Laderoute was up at the Berkshire Music Centre at Tanglewood, Massachusetts, singing the title role in the first U.S. performance of England's latest opera, "Peter Grimes." Miss Landry was in Ottawa, busy making plans for a fall sailing to Europe, having won Canada's juiciest musical plum, the Quebec provincial Prix d'Europe of $5,000 for advanced training.

The work of 32-year-old Benjamin Britten, "Peter Grimes" has been hailed by old country critics as the best contemporary opera since Richard Strauss wrote his "Der Rosenkavalier" thirty-five years ago.

The opera has a plot based on a morbid poem by George Crabbe, a 19th century poet - doctor - chaplain who specialized in many things, including realistic stories with mixtures of the terrible, bitter humor, and sadness. "Peter Grimes" is the mixture as before. It opened in London a year ago last June, was an instant success and since then has had performances in Stockholm, Antwerp and Zurich—in Swedish, Flemish and German respectively.

Full of sound and fury, it tells of a Suffolk fisherman who is persecuted, act after act, by his fellow villagers. They represent every trade from prostitution to fishing. Even after a court acquittal, they suspect him of murdering his apprentice. When a second apprentice dies in an accident for which he hasn't a good explanation to tell—or rather sing, they hound Peter to the sea where he drowns himself. Clean-cut music and plot developments have many of the qualities of Wagner without ever touching the wilder degrees of Wagnerian passion.

Reports of last week's performances are that they were a credit to the director of the Berkshire's summer music school, Serge Koussevitzky, New York's Leonard Bernstein, his clever young protégé who conducted, Laderoute, and the rest of the cast and orchestra (mainly students).

But Britten, who was present, evidently didn't think that Laderoute had done as good a job as his own tenor friend in the original London production, Peter Pears, for whom he had written the part. In a comment which pointedly ignored Laderoute's Met association, he said: "There's no use pretending it was professional. It was a very lively student performance."

At the moment there is speculation whether or not the Metropolitan Opera's board will solve its difficulties with the American Guild of Musical Artists in time for the opera's scheduled opening on November 11. The union has called for the opera association to rehire 16 discharged chorus singers and pay $151,000 wage increases to the 300 soloists, ballet dancers and members of the chorus. Chairman of the board George A. Sloan has said no. This week Lawrence Tibbett, president of the union, and other guild executives were discussing their position on further negotiations.

But opera season or no opera season in 1945-46, it is unlikely that Joseph Laderoute will ever get a chance to sing "Peter Grimes" in the conservative Met. However, *Time* reported that Eddie Dowling might do a Broadway production of it.

$5,000 Prize

Although the Prix d'Europe is a Quebec prize, Jeanne Landry qualified for the 3-year minimum provincial residence rule by attending school in Montreal for the past four years. The prize is given by the provincial government; the Quebec Academy of Music makes the annual selection.

Miss Landry's score was the highest since the prize was founded. Past winners have been mostly pianists, although competition is open also to violinists, organists, cellists and vocalists. Earlier Prix winners have included Wilfrid Pelletier in 1915 and C.B.C. Music Director Jean Beaudet in 1929. Miss Landry's teachers have been Irene Miller in Ottawa and Claude Champagne and Jean Dansereau in Montreal, the latter himself a former successful competitor for the award.

Canadian audiences in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg will have opportunities to hear Jeanne Landry before she sails for Europe. She will also be making radio appearances over the C.B.C. network.

Another musical ambassador on special assignment from Canada has been Dr. Ernesto Vinci of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. In Mexico City recently he gave a song recital in the grounds of the Canadian embassy. During his tour he will give two concerts and conduct a master singing class in Guatemala.

Church Music Lecturer

It is announced that Wycliffe College will institute a course in Church Music for its students in theology, commencing with the coming autumn term. The lecturer will be John Cozens, music editor of the *Canadian Churchman*, conductor of the Toronto Tallis Choir, and a member of the business staff of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

The son of the Rev. and Mrs. R. W. Cozens of Maidstone, Sask., Mr. Cozens is secretary of the Canadian Music Council (S.N., August 10), a member of the Canadian College of Organists and of the Ontario Registered Music Teachers Association. Mr. Cozens is widely known across Canada for his lectures at Anglican summer schools and choral gatherings as well as for the work of his demonstration group, the Tallis Choir, named after the 16th century musician.

The new course at Wycliffe College is designed to give divinity students a useful knowledge of musical problems they may encounter in their prospective churches, as well as a thorough grounding in the history and development of Christian music. Since the primitive days the church always has used and valued music. The Anglican parish priest is in sole charge of all that is sung in church worship.

Better Encores?

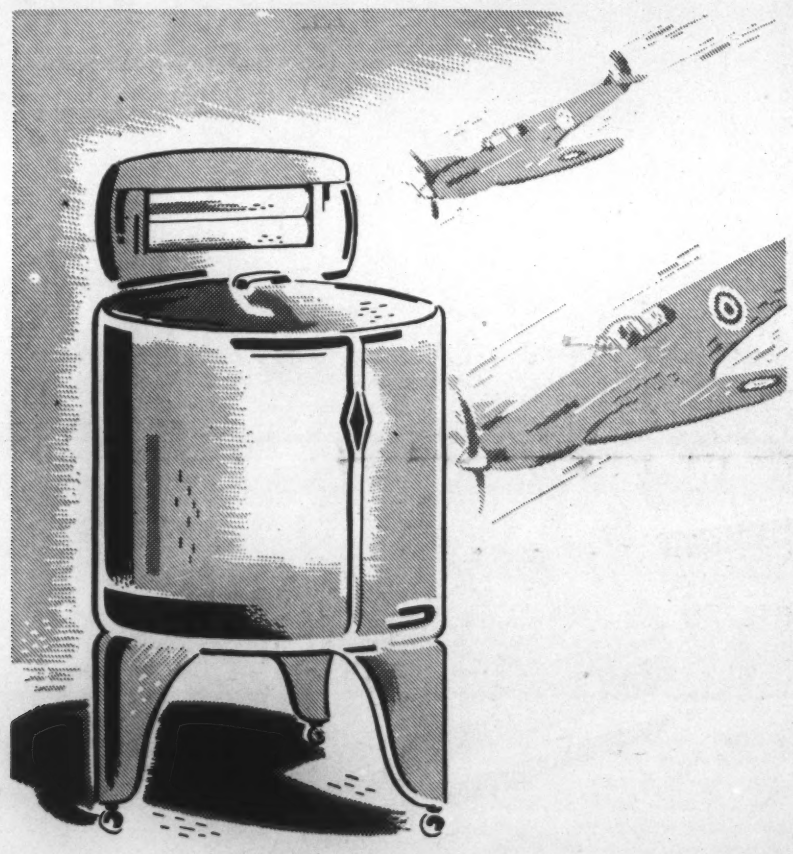
Frankly we were disappointed in Tenor John Carter's choice of songs at last week's Prom — "Sylvia," "Short'nin' Bread," Stephen Foster's "Beautiful Dreamer." However, he did good work in two arias with orchestral accompaniment — Belmont's Aria from "Seraglio" by Mozart and "Una Furtiva Lagrima" from "L'Elisir d'Amore" by Donizetti. Carter's personality is charming; his tone pleasing; his diction about the tidiest thing in music we have heard in a long, long time; but those encores. . . . For four years he has been in the U.S navy on submarine duty and between times singing to the troops.

After hearing him sing "Wandering Minstrel" from "The Mikado," we wished he had given more G. and S. in place of the encores he sang.

The real kudos of the evening went to English born and trained Stanley Chapple, guest conductor. In Mendelssohn's Reformation Symphony in D, No. 5, he splendidly demonstrated an analytic grasp and complete expressional control of a great work. And after 15 weeks of performances that have ranged from so-so to excellent, the Prom orchestra gave him fine tone quality and plastic response. In the Finale, which makes use of Luther's hymn, *"Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott"* ("A Mighty Fortress Is Our God,") Chapple subtly built up the noble climaxes. The orchestra, especially the violins and cellos, responded with broad, satisfying tone and vivid expression.

Other orchestral numbers were Holst's "Country Song," Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture, Sullivan's "Yeoman of the Guard" Overture.

Chapple has been a regular conductor for the B.B.C. and London symphony orchestras and guest conductor of outstanding organizations in England and the U.S. He was one-time assistant to Koussevitzky at the Berkshire Music Centre. (See above.) This fall Chapple will be permanent conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.



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THE FILM PARADE

Twentieth Anniversary of Sound Films Celebrated This Month

By WALTER J. CROSS

New York.

TWENTY years ago this month the science of electronics married dramatic fiction and produced what is today the world's most popular form of entertainment.

The courtship of "sound" with silent pictures was a stormy one; and perhaps the post-nuptial years have been even more hectic; but on August 6, 1926, when Warner Brothers and the Western Electric Company first successfully presented Vitaphone to the world (at the old Warner Theatre in New York) the union marked the beginning for a great new era in science.

The triumph of the August 1926 occasion, however, was for electronics, and not for motion pictures, nor the synchronization of sound with movies.

At that time electronic theories of course were nothing new to scientists, and motion pictures were certainly no novelty to the theatre-going public; but each industry went its way alone until the Bell Telephone Laboratories introduced them to each other for the purpose of applying scientific principles in the palatable form the general public demands. Since then each has been the other's patron for a mutual benefit and an undreamed-of expansion.

Thomas A. Edison, who is credited with being responsible for the inventions of both projected motion pictures and practical sound reproduction, invented his talking machine in 1877, but not until ten years later, 1887, did he begin research, leading to the invention of the motion picture, for the purpose of providing a pictorial accompaniment to his phonograph.

W. K. Laurie Dickson, Edison's capable laboratory assistant, reported in 1889 that motion pictures were projected on a four-foot screen, the projector linked with a phonograph.

The synchronization, obtained by a system of ropes and pulleys extending the length of the theatre, was unsatisfactory, and the sound was poor; but the motion picture part of the experiment leaped ahead—first the Edison Kinetoscope in 1894, a peep-hole device, and then in 1896, silent motion pictures projected on a theatre screen for the first time at Koster and Bial's Music Hall in New York.

But although moving pictures advanced alone, Edison, with his characteristic doggedness, continued experimenting with talking motion pictures and by 1913 had produced 19 brief film subjects known as "talkers"—motion pictures with phonograph records to match the action. These were displayed as "added attractions" with silent picture programs in New York theatres, but because neither vacuum tubes nor electrical synchronization had been perfected, no amplification of sound was possible except by a large horn attached to the phonograph itself. This was unsatisfactory: synchronization was far from perfect; and New York audiences, after the novelty had died, grew to despise the talkers and eventually avoid any theatre showing an Edison film.

Talkies Refused

Theatre owners refused to allow talkers on their program and right then, but for electronics, the career of talking pictures was finished.

The saving grace which later made possible the sound motion picture entertainment enjoyed by millions of present-day theatre-goers was the invention, in 1907, of the three-element vacuum tube by Dr. Lee de Forest.

From the first, De Forest's interest in giving a voice to the picture film was by sound photography (photographic sound-on-film recording and reproducing—whereas the Vitaphone records and reproduces sound through the medium of phonograph discs) but the invention of the three-element vacuum tube and his work in the development of the electronic amplifier from the audion detector tube for radio constituted the first big steps in perfecting the public address system method of amplifying sound.

However, Dr. De Forest's early attempts with sound-motion pictures, demonstrated in New York city in 1923-4 with a sound-on-film process which he called "Phonofilm", were successful as a milestone reached in the road of scientific development, but were no more favorably received by the public than the Edison Talkers.

In 1920 the erection of the first radio broadcasting transmitter in U.S. opened up a medium for the entertainment of audiences of untold numbers. High quality sound transmission and reception demanded a tremendous development of electrical communication equipment—microphones, amplifiers, and loud speaker mechanisms. In 1925 the phonograph industry, in order to compete with radio entertainment, brought out the first electrical recordings and phonographs.

With microphones, amplifiers and loud speakers, all that remained now for the accomplishment of Vitaphone was the perfect synchronization of sound from disc records with the projection of moving pictures.

But the reaction of the public to all previous attempts at sound-motion pictures resulted in the complete apathy of producers toward the possibilities of talking pictures. However, the Warner brothers, and particularly Sam Warner, when approached by the Bell Laboratories and the Western Electric Company, agreed to attend a demonstration of sound pictures with the new developments in amplification. They were impressed immediately with the scientific miracle offered to them and threw all their resources into what has proven the greatest and most successful financial gamble for a small company in the history of industry.

After a year of development work, involving daily headaches for both technicians and film directors, they produced several short subjects and the first commercial feature-length sound-motion picture — *Don Juan*, starring John Barrymore—shown at the world premiere in New York, August 6, 1926.

Pure Tone

Although *Don Juan* was actually a silent film with the characters speaking through the usual printed captions, the pure tone and perfect synchronization of the musical accompaniment throughout the picture won definite and gratifying audience approval.

Motion pictures had sound, but still no dramatic voice. Motion picture producers, with several hundred million dollars of silent pictures in stock, refused to adapt a musical accompaniment to their productions, and theatre owners hesitated to add the expensive installation of Vitaphone to their establishments. It wasn't until more than a year later that Al Jolson's *The Jazz Singer* received such tremendous appreciation that Hollywood silent film organizations were forced to capitulate.

Film Daily reported, June 22, 1928, that theatres throughout the country were beginning "what is assuming the proportions of a stampede to sound projection systems." In the summer of 1928, Harold S. Walker, now chief engineer of Dominion Sound Equipments, Ltd., supervised the installation of sound equipment in Canadian theatres, and on September 1, 1928, sound pictures were first introduced in Canada at the Palace Theatre, Montreal, and later, Nov. 3, 1928, at the Tivoli and Uptown, Toronto.

But the installations were equipped to accommodate both the disc and sound-on-film methods of sound reproduction, for by this time, since the introduction of sound-on-film Movietone Newsreel by William Fox and Theodore Case, the development of the film-recording method had been carried forward to the extent that it now competed stiffly with recording-on-discs.

Inevitably the terrific handicaps involved in the technique and distribution of phonograph-recording led to its general abandonment in favor of the far more practical sound-on-film process. But the common-to-both electronic amplification of sound is the nucleus around which, beginning with the successful presentation of Vitaphone twenty years ago, the amalgamation of fact and fiction have formed the unbelievable success of a leading world industry.

Franco Autori will be guest conductor at the Promenade Symphony Concert on Tuesday next, August 27.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

We'll Have Quarts of "Saskatoons" and Mr. Shakespeare as a Guest

By BLANCHE POWNALL GARRETT

"JUST our luck to pick a village that the power line hadn't heard of," I remarked, as I settled the tub of soft water on top of the wooden packing case and prepared to give the weekly wash its final rinse.

My husband had spent two hours in the dank, musty earthen cellar, trying to discover the cause of the stench on the cistern water. Now, with the retrieved carcasses of two long-dead mice as conclusive proof that the foul odor was well on its way out, he was breathing in the clean morning air of the backyard. Seated on an orange crate, he was reading aloud from Julius Caesar . . . .

"Thy heart is big; get thee apart and weep.
Passion, I see, is catching, for mine eyes,
Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine,
Began to water."

Well, there's talk of the hydro coming through. Maybe a year from next fall, they say. . . *Is thy master coming?*

"He lies tonight within seven leagues of Rome."

A year from this fall! Meanwhile, I'm to do the washing in these two tin tubs; and I'm to kindle a roaring woodfire in the kitchen stove to heat the handirons for the articles that simply cannot be worn just as they come off the clothesline. "Things must have been a lot worse in Emily Murphy's day," I seek to console myself. "She grinned and bore it, and look how well she turned out!"

Which is a fine form of philosophical reasoning, provided one would like to become a respected woman magistrate. Unfortunately for me, my ambitions are less commendable and more personal. To wit — a kitchen equipped with hard and soft running water, and indirect lighting (in place of this spluttering, stuttering gas lamp which I just can't manage to trust as long as it makes those noises), and a white frigidaire in which I might experiment with iced dessert recipes.

Barter In Bottles

The water and the milk system is quite novel, when one is from the east, where water flows freely and the purchase of milk is a strictly impersonal barter involving the minimum direct communication. In this small town, buying the family's milk is quite a ritual.

"Have you two bottles?" the village milk-man asked me, on that first morning. We happened to have a couple of quart bottles that we had collected during the trip out. "Give them to me. Now, I'll lend this one to you this morning!" And he set down a full quart bottle on the trunk we were using for a table. Next morning he returned, bearing my two quart bottles, topped; and my own name was printed neatly on the side of each bottle with bright red nail polish.

"You give me one of the two each day," he instructed me. "The milk will always come to you in your own bottle. I don't wash any bottles." So, whatever form of debris or decay I may discover at some future date in one of my quarts of milk, my lips will be sealed. It's up to me to keep my own bottles clean!

The drinking-water problem represents a highly personalized exchange between individuals, too. Every morning, rain or shine, winter or summer — with the time-honored exception of three weeks in late summer when he helps to harvest the crop, leaving the grumbling villagers to struggle back and forth between the town pump and their own scattered homes — the old water-carrier goes from house to house with his horse and cart, selling the cold, sparkling, precious liquid that I have wasted by the barrelful all my life in an eastern Ontario city. We leave our big bucket, two-pail size, on the back porch; and he fills it each morning, at the meagre rate of a dollar-fifty a month.

The One Cent Tax is a novelty that takes getting-used-to! It is an Education Tax — a special, peculiarly Saskatchewan method of raising funds to pay for the book-learning of the young. Everyone loathes it with a lustily vocal loathing; and, because a tax is such an indefinite thing to loathe, all their aversion profits them nothing. They go on paying it, everywhere, and for practically everything they buy, whenever their purchase exceeds fifteen cents. They grumble as they give it; and the store-keeper grumbles as he takes it.

Learning Esteemed

However, we've found ourselves wondering whether there might not be some psychological tie-up between the Education Tax, and the deep respect in which culture and education are held by these westerners. In our community back home, the man with the most money was almost invariably the "preferred citizen type". Here it would honestly seem that a man is esteemed even more highly for his education than for his wealth.

This one small village yields story after story of boys and girls who have wrung an education from life, even in the worst years. And just last week we were visited by a man and woman who had driven fourteen miles with their horse and buggy, over these choppy rutted roads, to do their semi-annual banking. They are getting on their feet again, after the nightmare of the hungry thirties. They have no car, as yet. But they are old and regular subscribers to at least seven sound magazines and two current events journals.

No day is more important than Thursday, we have discovered; for Thursday is The Day The Meat Comes In. People flock to the little box-like, ramshackle meat shop fifteen minutes after the train arrives. It is like when we were six and seven and eight, wondering whether Santa might happen to call our name next . . . . We were out of luck, those first two Thursdays. But no steak ever tasted more delicious than the meagre portion alloted to me When the Meat Came In on that third Thursday forenoon!

There *are* compensations. There are the people. Perhaps it is the fact that most of them homesteaded not so long ago, that they came through those bad years together, that makes them so aware to the loneliness, the awkwardness, the need of a newcomer.

Then, there is the weekly movie in the village hall. What matter that we saw Elissa Landi in "The Count of Monte Cristo" long long ago, that last year we were in High School? We stroll past parked cars and bicycles, past the dozen or more buggies tied to the hitching-posts in the square. We pay our money, and crowd into the buzzing, stifling little hall, and see it all over again — and like it! It's Saturday night! And, whether we like it or not, it's our hometown now! Our home is here.

In spite of all, we do like it. When the gophers have been lured away from the foundations of our little bungalow and persuaded to burrow elsewhere; when the late autumn finds us banked to the window-sills against the forty-below-zero weather; when our fruit cupboard is filled with quarts and quarts of these delicious wild purple berries called "saskatoons", we shall be comfortable and warm through the western winter. Already my husband is planning to re-read aloud, in the long winter evenings, "Henry the Fifth", and "Hamlet" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream".

JOAN RIGBY

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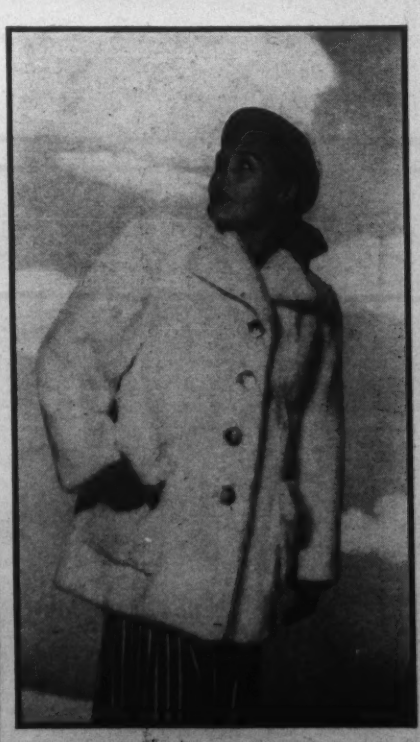

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Belgium or Boston, Policemen Are Alike, Thank Goodness!

By MARGARET E. NESS

I LOST my nice policemen during the war. Not that they weren't around, but gas rationing (twenty-miles - an - hour - to - give - Mother - an - hour's - drive days) kept me on home territory. I didn't need to lean on the long arm of the law.

And then this summer I went on a trip to Cape Cod, and rediscovered policemen.

They know everything. They know the roads, they know what you should see in new towns, they know where you should eat.

I'm a homing pigeon when it comes to policemen. I make cooing sounds of joy when I see one. That is, on motor trips of course. Otherwise I leave them severely alone.

I have policemen-memories scattered over the entire New England States, Eastern Canada and England. There is even the nice policeman in Washington, D.C. who, with a patient pleasant smile, untangled yards of traffic when I took an unlawful left hand turn and landed smack in front of his direction-stand, athwart two traffic lanes.

All The Answers

And in Hartford, Connecticut, I met the nicest policeman. Originally I stopped beside him in the heart of the downtown section to ask the way to Mark Twain's home. As an afterthought I enquired whether there was anything else in that part of town that I should see. I saw the lovely Hartford gardens, etc. A second time I drew up beside him and he gave me directions for seeing the other side of town. And when I drew up a third time with the query, "Where do we eat?" why, we were practically bosom pals.

There was the policeman in Boston that I hailed in desperation.

I'd been trying for endless ages to park somewhere in the vicinity of the departmental store where I was to pick up my party. I explained my difficulty. "Pull right up here," he said heartily, indicating a bus stop reservation. "And if it's only a few minutes you want, I'll watch your car." And bless his Irish heart, he did.

Once in the suburbs of Boston where I was visiting friends, I had my faith in policemen shattered for a moment. I was swinging around an intersection corner when I heard a police whistle. Being law-abiding, I hastily glanced around to see if I were the culprit.
I was.

A policeman was motioning me to stop. As far as I was aware I wasn't even on the fringe of breaking a traffic regulation, so I smiled beseechingly and murmured, "I'm sorry, officer, but what did I do?"

And all he wanted was to give me a "Guest of Massachusetts" sticker to place on the car windshield!

In London we had gone searching for Adelphi Terrace where Sir James Barrie lived and we became lost. A kind "bobby" came to our rescue and even knew that we were Canadians and not Americans. "Canadians talk more like the Irish," he said. "Irish without the brogue."

And then he asked if we would like to see the old under-the-houses passageway.

For an entire block we followed him through what had at one time been a waterway, with entrances into the houses above. Even the old iron rings were still there where the boats had been tied. How many thrilling escapes must have taken place in the years when this waterway led directly to the Thames! At some period the river had been banked and now we walked through a sort of tunnel and felt the romance of England close at hand—and all because a policeman took an interest in showing us what we would never have known was there or dared to penetrate.

Slightly Confusing

In one city I had scrambled across a sea of traffic to an island-oasis. There I explained to the policeman that I wanted to get to such-and-such a street. "And would you be a nurse?" he asked.

Yes, this was an Irish policeman. Boston again, where all the policemen seem to be Irish. What the fact of me being a nurse had to do with street directions confused me slightly but I told him, no I wasn't a nurse and went over my story again.

He gave me detailed directions, stopped the "down" traffic to let me reach the sidewalk and then when I was halfway across, called cheerily after me, "Still and I think you ought to be a nurse." I've always regretted that I didn't return and go into further details about that nurse-complex.

I did meet one noncommittal policeman, I must admit. But only one.

That meeting took place this summer somewhere north of the Catskills. We were making our way up to route 20 over a secondary road and arrived in a small town with a confusion of signs that simply did not provide any real help since three roads seemed to be Syracuse-bound. Which was the one over which the A.A.A. in Providence had routed me? I looked up my map, found the town I was supposed to be heading towards.

Decorative

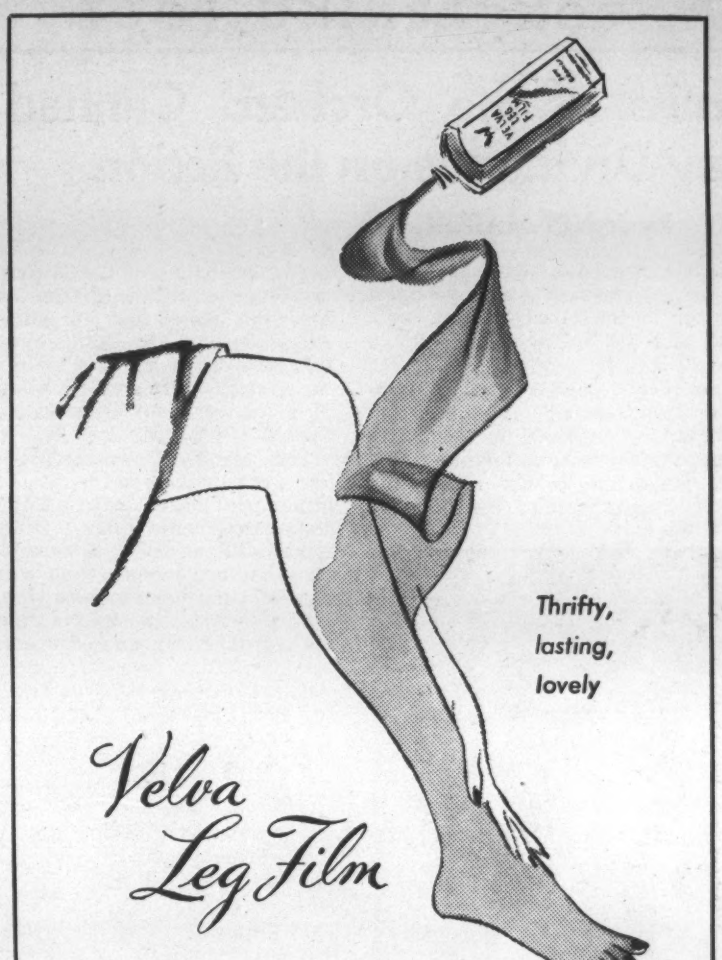
Then, as usual, I hunted out a policeman.

I asked him which was the way. Well, as it happened, there were evidently two ways even to that town. So I pinned him down.

Which was the best?

"Well, I always take the one to the left myself," he hedged.

I love these policemen but I don't remember what they look like at all. But there was one in Brussels, Belgium, directing traffic at a busy intersection. A Gregory-Peck-of-a-man with a white satin lined cape draped nonchalantly back over one shoulder in the most magnificent Balkan-State musical comedy tradition!



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Gregory Peck in an informal moment this summer at Dennis, Cape Cod, where he was appearing in "Playboy of the Western World". It is strongly rumored that Mr. Peck will take one of the leading roles in the screen adaptation of Gwethalyn Graham's best-seller, "Earth and High Heaven".

NOSTALGIA FOR THE SANDY SHORE

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For the stick you left on the sandy shore:
The stick is a symbol of all you have left—
You are lonely now and your heart is bereft:
You cry for the waves and the yellow sand,
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For chipmunks scurrying, bright eyes peeping,
For puppies hugged to your baby breast,
For kittens chased and roughly caressed,
For flowers plucked from the wooded trail,
For stones to throw, for boats to sail.
Sleep, little boy! cry no more—
My heart is with yours on the sandy shore!

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CONCERNING FOOD

Fruits of the Orchard Canned Pay Dividends on the Ration

By JANET MARCH

THIS has been a very short summer," observed the youngest member of the family, sitting on a rock and tickling a frog with a stick.

"Yes, dear," said a parent absent-mindedly, thinking of the hours spent in the shops in the town five miles away searching for quite simple things like brown bread and boxed cereals not to mention the rarer necessities of the larder. The crickets chirped, the stream gurgled, the cows mooed and the sun shone. All these pleasant things would be left behind, but at least there would be a crisp voice on the telephone, "Yes, madam, your order will be delivered tomorrow."

The summer housekeeper is a hardworking animal. She faces large appetites, meals at queer hours and unexpected visitors. Often she copes with a wood stove which is fiery hot one moment and refrigerator cold the next, or else she is an expert on wicks in coal oil stoves. In the old days she ordered everything possible in tins, bought a new can opener and sat back prepared. Have you ever noticed what six people do to one can of beans? "One to a customer madam."

You are asked to save bread and meat, and vegetables don't grow on rocks, on which durable substance a great many Canadians elect to spend their summer holidays. Of course there is lots to eat, but producing what the family likes when they like it is another matter. Some summer travellers bring back tales of supplies of rare articles in shops in remote spots. I have yet to find them. The same closed expression appears, if you mention soap, bacon, shortening or mayonnaise, that the most experienced old hand in a city grocery can conjure up.

The last two weeks are probably the hardest. The few cans of spaghetti and spam are fewer, and everyone gets a hectic desire to go on long expeditions producing fine appetites along the way. Nor is the housekeeper allowed to be a home girl and stay behind simmering up a fine thick soup; oh, no, she must go too, to see whether the beavers have built as good a dam as last year or probably because she is better at building fires than the rest. Well she might be after dealing with the devil in the kitchen.

About eight at night she lands back with a picnic basket filled with those horrible things which seem to get into picnic baskets, melting butter and cheese with ants in it. A line of hungry faces forms at the door.

"Can I help?"

"When do we eat?"

Something filling has to be produced rapidly. Bang goes the last can of spaghetti. Pour in a can of mushroom soup, it will make it go a little further. Fish out those three precious slices of bacon you were hoarding. Offer up the last tin of tomato juice. Break up a head of lettuce and pray that everyone will go light on the mayonnaise, and thank heaven for rolls in the bread box and apple sauce in the refrigerator. There—they are fed, and take no thought of the morrow, and the marathon that will have to be run between all the shops to get a little ahead again.

Added to the considerable task of keeping the family fed there is canning, like the poor, always with us. The good news about sugar will make everyone anxious to get a few more things into cans than we had originally hoped to do.

Peaches, plums and pears are all pretty easy to do and very good to have in the winter. Some people like to do them the cold pack way but I favor the open kettle. You will get about five quarts of finished peaches out of a good six quart basket. Peaches are pretty sweet so that a thin syrup with one cup of sugar to two cups of water suits most people. You need a cup and a half of syrup for each quart so if you are doing a whole basket six cups of water and three cups of sugar will give you about the right amount.

If you are particular about the peaches not getting brown while you are peeling them, drop the pieces, as you do them, into a mild brine solution. Have the syrup boiling and add the fruit and boil gently for about five minutes. Then bottle in either sterilized bottles or ones which have been very carefully washed. Seal as tightly as possible.

Plums are even quicker to do for there is no messy peeling and you just have to wash them and prick the skins, and then cover with boiling syrup. This should be a little sweeter than that used on the peaches, for plums on the whole are tarter than peaches though some varieties are quite sweet. A syrup made with one cup of sugar to one cup of water should do the trick and you boil the fruit just about the same time as peaches, that is, five minutes.

Pears can be done in the thinner syrup with one cup of sugar to two of water, and they too discolor like peaches if left out in the air, so you can use the brine solution to avoid this. They need to be cooked a little longer than peaches and plums, more like seven to eight minutes before bottling.

If you think you can pass up canning this year and hope to pick up your fruit in shops, you are taking a chance. Europe needs Canadian fruit as well as wheat. If this potent argument doesn't drive you to hover over the steaming kettle and get your forefinger all fruit stained, did you ever figure out how much further your ration goes when you do your own canning? Ten pounds of sugar should give you forty quarts of fruit canned with a syrup of one cup of sugar to one and a half cups of water, and ten sugar coupons will buy you only twenty cans of fruit of the twenty ounce size.

Shakespeare's "Henry V" will be presented by the Theatre Guild in Toronto's International Theatre, commencing Sept. 4. Above, Henry V (Laurence Oliver) woos the French princess, Katharine (Renée Asherson).

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Of course, the farm could be sold—at a sacrifice—but then the family's only source of income would be gone. Borrowing meant interest charges, which, with wages to necessary hired hands, could not be met out of the earnings of the farm.

Fortunately, there was a third choice. Among her husband's papers Mrs. Hines found an Imperial Life policy that provided cash for Duties and other expenses connected with her husband's death.

How about *your* estate? In cases where some assets are located in other provinces there are even *triple* Succession Duties. Life Insurance is regarded as the best method of providing against such contingencies. Discuss this with your local Imperial Life representative.

See Your Local Representative

The above describes an actual Imperial Life claim. The name "Hines", however, is fictitious.

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THE OTHER PAGE

"Sport" Has His Day

By MARY QUAYLE INNIS

PEOPLE never look so gloomy and remote as when they are riding in streetcars and buses and at the same time they are never so ready to be amused. By a happy chance there is usually one woman in the bus whose voice is so penetrating that a dozen people are entertained by her account to a friend of her son's examinations (unfair) or her last trip to the cottage (mice in the mattresses). A baby draws detached glances, the accidental meeting of old friends a brief, general smile, but the person who takes a dog on to the street car is a public benefactor.

For one who objects ("there ought to be a rule against dogs") there are twenty approving or "bless his little heart" passengers. Every breed has his admirers in every car; where one passenger may mutter "too big" or "silly little thing", there are dozens who once owned or always wanted to own such a dog. But perhaps no breed provokes so much sympathetic interest as the short-haired fox terrier if, like John's, he is given to fits of nervous shivering.

John and his family have said for years that all fox terriers shiver but they have never encountered one who shivers as continuously as Sport does, and the remark had been made in an increasingly defensive tone. Friends have come to accept Sport's peculiarity, as they consider it, though only a few of them can forbear to mention it. But on the streetcar concern rises to fever pitch and finds uninhibited expression. "What's the matter with the dog?" some stranger asks anxiously and at once. "Is he sick? He's scared, poor little fellow."

"He don't like street cars," the conductor will announce to the car in general and there is a concerted movement to pat and console.

"Never saw a dog shake like that," is the popular verdict. "Ain't well. Shouldn't bring him on the cars." But last week a lady announced to John's relief and the surprised disapproval of other passengers:

"I've had a fox terrier these many years and he shivers just like that. Shows they're high strung." She and John nodded at each other, feeling superior.

ANIMAL lovers are conspicuous in public conveyances not only for their desire to pat and confide but for their air of suspicion toward all others who are not at the moment patting and confiding. They apparently conclude that everyone who is not talking to a strange dog is planning to poison it.

A lady in a red hat seated beside John spent ten minutes asking questions about Sport ("What makes him shiver so?") and explaining which conditioning powders would most quickly improve his coat. She hurried down the aisle before her stop and Sport, in some embarrassment, retired under the seat. A man in overalls took the vacated place and in so doing stepped on Sport's paw. A wild yipe brought the lady in the red hat back from the door.

"Did you step on that dog?" she demanded. "That poor little dog, he's scared already with the street car and you step on him!"

"I didn't know there was a dog there," the man in overalls exclaimed earnestly. "Where is he? Did I hurt you, old fella?"

"It's all right, he isn't hurt," John told the red hat pacifically under the gaze of half the car.

"How do you know he isn't hurt? I heard him clear down at the other end. Let me look at his paw." Before she felt it safe to get off she had been carried well past her stop, but she and the man in overalls had been united by the discovery that each had once owned a police dog.

John has discovered that even more than street cars the chain store raises a dog lover to his or her most effective level. "Her" especially, for there are more ladies in chain stores and more of them love dogs. Obedient to the sign "No dogs allowed", John ties Sport by his leash to a bench in the front of the store and as John disappears among the shelves, Sport, surrounded by alien baskets and baby buggies, raises a heart-shaking whine. He may rise to a bark, even to a forlorn howl, and he never ceases to mourn audibly till he sees John again. Then he jumps, wild with delight, to the length of his leash, barks madly, licks the liberating hands and in general behaves as though his master's absence had lasted a week instead of ten minutes. This can be embarrassing, for half a dozen ladies and their children have hovered over Sport, patting and consoling, throughout his bereavement, and several always wait for the reunion to ask John, "Is he sick? What makes him shiver?"

As a result of many such affecting scenes, John now makes a habit of shutting Sport in the house when he has errands to do at the chain store. But on one recent occasion, taking advantage of an opened door, Sport was able to arrive at the store just as John did. Finding no leash in his pocket, even no string, John tied him in the usual place with the laces of a half-soled shoe he had just brought from the repair shop. He hurried along the shelves for Sport, tied at such close quarters, whined more loudly than usual, barked and then choked. A horrible throttling sound filled the store but when he rushed to the door, John found four ladies kneeling around his captive and prudently rushed back to finish his shopping.

"He's choking, bless his little heart. Did you ever hear of tying a dog with a shoe-lace? Who owns this dog?"

John shuddered at the chorus of mingled commiseration and blame while Sport, cowering before so much attention, moaned feebly and rolled his eyes. John waited to see whether the crowd would not disperse but as it showed signs only of increasing—"He's lonesome, I'm going to stay right with him"— he apologized his way to the shoe-lace and began to fumble with his knots. But Sport had jerked them tight and his jumpings and lickings were so enthusiastic that John could not see to untie even if his solicitous audience had given him a chance.

"You should never bring him into a store, he doesn't like it."

"You should take him in with you. A dear little dog wouldn't hurt anything."

"You shouldn't tie him with a shoe-lace. Why, he was nearly choked."

Sport, retreating from stranger hands and voices, succeeded in choking himself again, his eyes rolled, bloodshot, he gurgled and lolled his tongue.

"Here, let me untie it quick!"

John got out his penknife and cut the lace.

"Why a shoe-lace?" the martial lady insisted. "Cruelty, that's what it is."

For once John felt gratitude to the gushing lady who is always present in a group of more than three. She leaned forward, beaming with discovery.

"His favorite shoe!" she cried. "And you take it every place with him. I think that's just lovely!" Even the martial lady softened and a chorus of sympathy for sport and admiration for John's thoughtfulness followed the hastily retreating pair. The gushing lady came out to the sidewalk with them.

"What makes him shiver like that?" she asked. "Maybe it's something to do with that shoe of his, maybe the leather—."

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Dark flows the river,
A witches' brew,
Hills are hot metal
Cooling to blue.

Black flows the river,
Spattered with light,
While silence watches
Coming of night.

The stars are embers,
Sparks from the blows
Struck on the anvil
Time only knows.

On flows the river
Burdened with years,
Chanting of beauty
Night only hears.

Swift flows the river
Singing its song,
Chanting to mortals,
"Life is not long

Youth with its ardor,
Age and despair
Vanish as visions,
Mist in the air."

Dark flows the river,
Down to the sea;
What of man's journey,
Where travels he?

ARTHUR S. BOURINOT

'Bye Now, Fella! There goes the "All Aboard"! And off goes a very young "man of the world" with a last minute, prideful tug at his new school tie! Feeling pretty jaunty, too, in the square-shouldered "Warwick" tweeds EATON'S knew "they'd be wearing" at "his" school. Matter of fact, outfitting Young Canada's an old tradition that we're mighty proud of, at **EATON'S**

Many Factors Discount an Inflation in U. S.

By HARUSPEX

Over the past fourteen years there has been witnessed, in the U.S., a progressive expansion in the supply of credit. It began with Mr. Hoover's R.F.C., was accelerated under the general pump-priming philosophy of the New Deal, and reached a crescendo during the war period. The greatest single economic question that the U.S. faces in the postwar period is whether the walls of this tremendous credit reservoir are to break with consequent price inflation such as characterized Europe following World War I, to the ruin of the creditor classes.

To the U.S.—and Canada—such a development would be a major calamity. It is this writer's reasoned opinion, however, that violent inflation will not come to America. The factors that should hold a serious inflation in abeyance are discussed below.

IT WAS a theory of orthodox economists, as most ably expounded by John Stuart Mill, that an increase in the credit supply must inevitably be followed by one of two results. This was either a proportionate increase in the level of production or in the level of prices.

In keeping with this philosophy, Mr. Hoover, to a very mild degree, and Mr. Roosevelt, in the grand manner, each pumped excess credit into the national economy, hoping that the business stagnation of the early 'thirties could be offset by a period of large business activity. Yet, at war's beginning in late 1939, neither the business recovery nor a price advance of any magnitude had been achieved out of these credit operations.

Subsequently, deficit expenditures by the Federal government to finance the nation's efforts in the global war greatly increased its credit supply. Production also advanced considerably during this period of war activity. During the early postwar years, production will recede from the intensive rate registered during the war period, but will be substantially in excess of pre-war volumes. Nevertheless, this postwar level of production will be considerably under the total called for by the credit supply.

The question then arises: Will the credit plethora engender an advance in the general price level proportionate to the expectancy of orthodox economists as discussed in the opening paragraphs?

Before we attempt to answer the above question, let us look, briefly, at what has happened to credit in the U.S. over recent years. There are various indices by which the expansion may be analyzed. Perhaps the safest index is reflected in bank deposits. These deposits are in the hands of the people and corporations. They are subject to expenditure by the class that make such credit effective, if it chooses, in the production or price fields discussed above. Furthermore, the abnormal, or potentially dangerous, portion of these deposits has been erected on an expansion in Federal debt.

Based on past experience and a knowledge of the political mind, it is doubtful if this debt total can be quickly deflated. Thus, today's deposits, unlike the swollen deposits of 1919 and of 1929, are not based upon an expansion in easy-to-liquidate private debt. They are here to stay.

In the following tables are shown: (1) deposits of all U.S. banks, plus currency outside the banks, in billions of dollars; (2) the index of industrial production (1935-39 equals 100) maintained by the Federal Reserve Board; and (3) the general index of wholesale commodity prices (1926 equals 100) as developed by the Washington Bureau of Labor Statistics. The data are for key dates such as 1929 — the peak of the boom of the 'twenties; 1932—low point to the great depression; 1937—peak year of the 'thirties; mid-1946—that is, the present occasion.

	Demand Deposits	Index of Production	Wholesale Commodity Prices
1929	54.7	110	95.3
1932	41.7*	58	64.8
1937	56.6	113	86.3
1946	173.4	170	124.2

**June 1933*

Demand and time deposits and currency, as reflected by all banks, have shown a 220 per cent increase in the U.S. from 1929 to date and may grow somewhat further in the year or two ahead.

This is only a small part of the story, however. If we examine the monetary factors that underlie credit expansion, we find that a substantially greater supply of effective credit could be created than that evident in the above figures. This could develop either out of expansion in bank loans to individuals and corporations (unless effective control were to be exercised by Federal Reserve authorities over reserve requirements); or by way of an increased turnover of existing deposits, a factor that would be difficult to control.

Taking postwar production at the liberally estimated level of 180 on the Federal Reserve index, a 63 per cent increase over 1929 will have been achieved. Such step-up in the physical volume of production only partially offsets the deposit increase and is inconsiderable with reference to the credit expansion potential resident in banking reserves and the factor of turnover.

Credit on the Loose?

The question now posed is: Will the excess credit supply evident in the above figures, and present in other segments of the credit structure, as briefly alluded to, break strongly loose in the general price field as the orthodox theory dictates?

Our answer to the preceding question is "No." We see a preponderance of factors against any such development. Some of these influences will be the same as those that operated to prevent the excess credit supply taking effect in the 'thirties, to the consternation of government theorists who initiated various measures of monetary expansion with the object both of achieving production and price advance. Some of the retardants will represent new factors that will have been introduced because of the war.

Aside from a possible further price rise of, say, not to exceed 20 per cent to 25 per cent, that might be witnessed in the immediate postwar period to adjust quotations on manufactured goods to increased costs carried over from the transition, it is our opinion that the more probable course of general prices — the broad postwar trend following the immediate period of acute shortage, that is — will be downward rather than upward. Such a trend, of course, would be a boon to consumers, in general, and particularly welcome to that class of investors whose income reliance is upon the fixed income security.

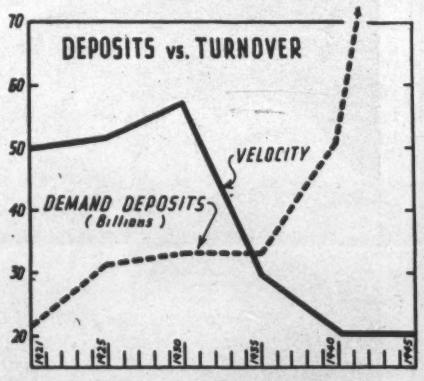
Undoubtedly, U.S. credit supply is so large that, if it were to be put actively to work, it would, as Sir Josiah Stamp observed some years back, blow the price roof right off the earth. But the odds are greatly against this credit supply being put actively to work. A burnt child fears the fire. The bulk of the credit expansion of the war years — the so-called "inflationary gap"—has come to rest in the hands of corporation and top bracket individuals. But management still remembers how its fingers got burnt in the commodity price inflation of 1919-20.

Ever since, the corporations have insisted on holding a large amount of cash. They were huge lenders of cash, via call loans, to the public in the 1927-29 stock market boom. They are ready, in the period ahead, to loan this cash again—on gilt-edged security—but they won't be flinging it around.

Individuals

This leaves individuals — the remaining holders of our large deposit supply. But they, not only top brackets, but as a class, got burnt in the suburban real estate speculation, or inflation, running from 1922 to the Florida collapse in 1926, the stock market inflation from 1927 to 1929 and lastly, in the awful unemployment experience of 1930 to 1932, when the value of savings—a nest egg for a rainy day — was fully demonstrated.

Altogether, individuals, like corporations will spend for what they regard as essential needs, but this type of spending will be careful, not reckless. The lessons of the past have not been forgotten.



Let us now look at the supply side of the equation. Prices, after all, are a function of two major factors. Consideration must be given, both to the number of units wanted, which is demand, and to the number of units available, which is supply. You can double, triple, or quadruple demand, but if supply also be doubled, tripled, or quadrupled, prices (except for changes in costs—generally a minor influence as compared with the supply and demand factor) will not change.

Our period of possible acute shortage in goods will run through 1946 and probably into the first half of 1947. During this period, price controls will continue on a large number of essential items. These controls will not prevent price advance, but they will modify it. Exorbitant increases will be held in check. This should prove the period when the maximum upward stress on prices will develop. It is during this period that another 20 per cent to 25 per cent advance in prices is not entirely to be ruled out.

With return of full peacetime production and abandonment of price regulation, both of which should be achieved by the summer of 1947 or earlier, other factors enter, all of which suggest that the supply of goods can adequately meet almost any normal demand. In the important raw material field of metals, for instance, there is the tremendous increase in aluminum and magnesium output. Because of the lowering in costs of their production, one or another of these metals will be interchangeable with many other metals, including steel and copper.

Then, there is the field of synthetics, another huge addition to the supply factor.

Next, in the field of agriculture, there have been such improvements in methods of cultivation during the war period—not only in America, but abroad—that a downward trend in prices seems inevitable during the

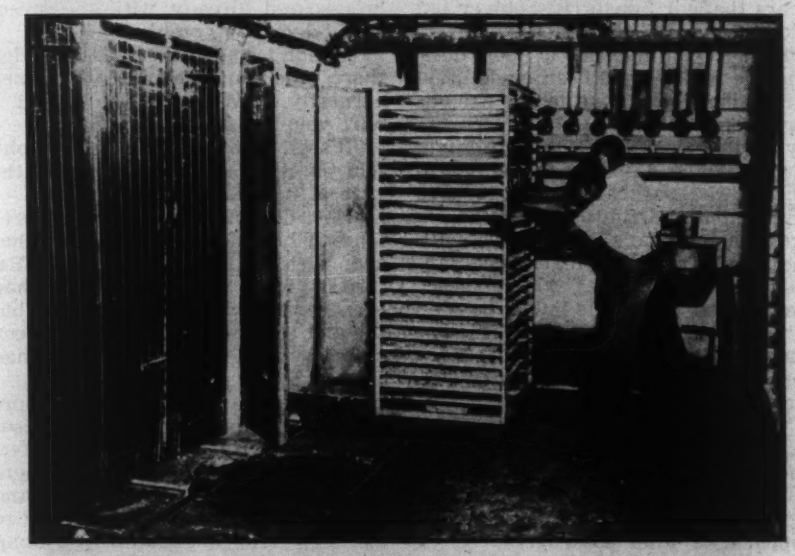
(Continued on Next Page)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Business Angle, which customarily appears in this space, will be resumed on Mr. Richards' return from vacation.

South Africa Enters World Mart With Dehydrated Produce

Information regarding dehydration of fruits and vegetables, etc., which was gained during emergency wartime research is being used by South Africa's Department of Agriculture to establish a flourishing industry to meet the increasing demands of markets, both at home and overseas. Freshly-picked cabbages are thoroughly cleaned and trimmed (above).



Scalded vegetables are placed on racks and wheeled into the high temperature dehydration chambers, there to be left for several hours.

Tins of dehydrated soup mixture being weighed. The whole process, from picking to packing (below), takes approximately twelve hours.

(*Continued from Page* 26)

postwar era. Then, in the field of manufacture, there has been greatly extended plant capacity via war expansion and technological improvement. As a result, keen competition, with its lowering effect on prices, will be in evidence when full peacetime manufacture is achieved. Lastly, but not necessarily least important, in the supply situation will be the large competition from abroad.

Altogether, the factor of supply, as discussed above, cannot be counted upon to influence the price level in other than a downward direction. This, of course, refers to the period when full-scale peacetime activity is resumed, and price regulation has been discarded.

There is the factor of costs as an influence on prices. From the raw material standpoint, as discussed above, there seems to be no particular threat. Neither is it anticipated that general overhead (insurance, interest, rents, managerial expense, etc.) will move up sharply in the postwar period. This leaves wages. They have, of course, advanced considerably during the war period and, until price control and regulations are lifted, may pinch corporations' profits and force some upward price revision.

But wages are but one element in costs, accounting for, say, a third of the total. As an offset to the wage rise, there will appear several counteractants in the postwar period that will follow current transition difficulties. Among them will be the greater efficiency of labor as ten million of the too old, or too young war workers, go back to the rocking chair or the school. Also, as unemployment becomes once more a phenomenon in the U.S. economic picture, even though it be moderate, a greater efficiency of the steadily employed worker, who wants to keep his job, will be noted, just as it already is being observed in the returned soldier worker. Lastly, the ingenuity of management and technological improvement are always toward lower unit labor costs. Altogether, the wage factor is not to be regarded as a threat to a radical postwar price rise, although it will prove the major influence toward higher prices.

Neither the factors of demand nor the factors of supply suggest any squeeze on prices during the postwar period. Accordingly, we are forced to the conclusion that normal factors, such as technological improvement and managerial ingenuity, that generally are operating toward the lowering of prices, will play a considerable part in the postwar price trend. Such advance as may be witnessed in general prices during the more immediate reconversion and goods shortage period should not be extreme and should be temporary, representing readjustment to higher costs, particularly wages. Inauguration, during the postwar period, of a program of reckless Federal expenditure would alter the long-term price forecast as just given. We regard such governmental procedure as unlikely.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Louvicourt Goldfield Milling Scheduled for End of Year

By JOHN M. GRANT

PRODUCTION on an initial basis of 600 tons daily is scheduled to commence about the end of the year at Louvicourt Goldfield Corporation, with provision being made for an increase to 1,000 tons or better at a later date. All machinery, material and supplies essential to completing the shaft and placing the mill in production have been ordered and the preponderance of the same on the ground, according to President Pierre Beauchemin. A four-compartment vertical shaft has been carried to a depth of 440 feet, with stations completed at the 225 and 375-foot levels, wherein 496 feet of line crosscuts were driven.

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A total of 20 buildings, shops, warehouses, water tanks, crew and staff buildings were finished, Mr. Beauchemin states, largely completing construction essential to mine operation. The mill site has been cleared, all concrete wall foundations and piers for thickeners, agitators and filter poured, mill building construction started. Site for crushing plant was cleared to bed rock. Erection of permanent 85 foot headframe about completed, foundation piling for 700 tons shaft bin driven, 2,700 feet of five inch galvanized pipe laid from water supply source to 36,000 gallon tank on the property. The above figures, as taken from Mr. Beauchemin's summary of operations to date, are indicative of the vast amount of work (and money) necessitated before a property can be brought to the production stage, after extensive diamond drilling has indicated its possibilities.

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The ore zone at Louvicourt Goldfield is officially calculated to contain from 2,500 to 3,000 tons per vertical foot of ore grading about $6.50 per ton. This is largely constituted in the "A" and "B" ore bodies, which from drilling are not yet delimited after being explored over a total length of some 2,000 feet. Good widths and values have also been indicated in other subsidiary zones off these main structures. About 2,000 feet of ground east and west of the explored zone has yet to be investigated. While the grade is calculated at the $6.50 mark, the underground development may give a better picture than that indicated by drilling. The property, located in Louvicourt township, northwestern Quebec, formerly consisted of 416 acres, but the company recently purchased a further 103 acres immediately to the south which extends the possibilities of ore development and affords a large area of high ground ideal for mill and plant construction.

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Increased of 17.21 per cent in tons milled, 13.32 per cent in gold recovery, 9.78 per cent in silver recovery and 13.49 per cent in value were recorded by Ontario gold mines during the first six months of 1946 as compared with like period of 1945. In the period under review the gold mines milled 3,586,558 tons which yielded 865,613 ounces gold, and 143,997 ounces silver for a total value of $33,414,893. Forty mines reported production during June and grade of ore averaged $9.67, the

(*Continued on Page* 31)

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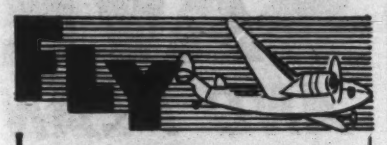
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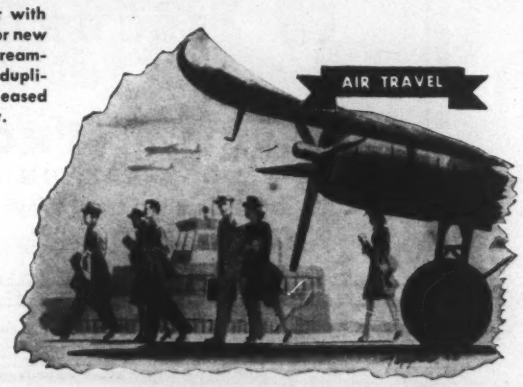
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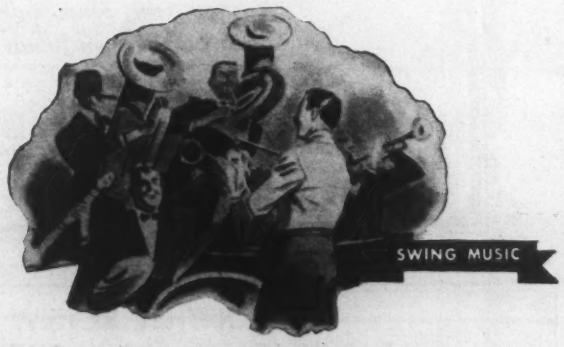
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ROBERT LYNCH STAILING.
Managing Director

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

A. M. S., Welland, Ont.—LARDER LOO PROSPECTING SYNDICATE last year reported recovery of gold values in surface work. The property which is located half a mile northeast of Chesterville was regarded as good prospecting ground. The address of the syndicate is c/o H. E. Bounsall, Trustee, 6 Norton Avenue, Toronto. The initial offering of units in 1945 was reported oversubscribed.

M. C. M., Cobalt, Ont.—I understand GOLD HILL MINES LTD. has been wound up and that no equity remained for the shareholders. The company held a property in the Boston Creek area of Northern Ontario, which was developed by a shaft to 1,100 feet and lateral work carried out on several levels. A small amount of gold was produced in 1927-28.

M. R., Charlottetown, P. E. I. — GREAT LAKES PAPER CO., LTD., had a net profit of $468,628 after all charges for six months ended June 30, 1946. This is equal to $2.67 per "A" share, and $1.42 per common share, compared with a net profit of $123,320 and 61½ cents per "A" share, and nothing on the common, in the same period of 1945. Operating profit was $1,398,302 as compared with $651,175 in 1945.

H. H. W. Trail, B.C. — At the recent annual meeting of TRANSCONTINENTAL RESOURCES it was stated the outlook for the company was never better. A much improved financial position was shown at the end of 1945 as compared with the previous year. FROBISHER EXPLORATION has widely spread its activities and during the past year exploration was continued as far away as Africa. A program of consolidation was followed and considerable effort lent to financing and developing of Giant Yellowknife with a view to getting it into production early in 1948. At the recent annual meeting the reports from some of the most important operations in which the company is interested were bright. YELLOREX MINES has a small plant on order for delivery this summer. Sinking of a prospect shaft is proposed and driving from it to intersect the possible extension of the new shear picked up earlier in the year by deep drilling at Negus. CUYUNI GOLDFIELDS had hopes of reaching a milling rate of 200 tons a day this summer, but because of the difficulty in securing delivery of necessary equipment the immediate objective of plant expansion has been modified to mining and milling 125-150 tons a day. Practically all the equipment necessary for this rate is at the property in British Guiana and it is hoped to have the new mill producing this fall. In the first five months of the current year tonnage treated averaged 40 tons per day.

S. P. W., Prescott, Ont. — Yes, STANDARD CHEMICAL CO., LTD., is issuing rights to common shareholders to subscribe for additional common shares at the rate of 1 new for each 3 shares held at $10. Subscription warrants are being issued to shareholders of record Aug. 9, 1946.

J.C.B., Cornwall, Ontario — In diamond drilling carried out by the previous operators a substantial tonnage of barite ore was indicated on the WOODHALL MINES LIMITED property in the Night Hawk Lake area, east of Porcupine. A stockpile was built up last year and shipments recently commenced. Shipments of crude ore will be made until a processing plant to turn out the refined product is installed. Production, which started at a moderate rate will be increased gradually to 200 tons per month. The unrefined ore is being sold at the mine at $10 per ton and costs are in the neighborhood of $3.50 per ton, but these are expected to decrease as production is stepped up. Two veins were disclosed in former work. The No. 1 has been traced on surface for a length of 1,000 feet and diamond drilling has established its continuation to depth of 450 feet. The No. 2 vein has been traced for over 400 feet and at a depth of 420 feet shows a width of 6½ feet. The No. 1 vein had a width of 4.75 feet at a depth of 450 feet. The mine manager estimates 275,000 tons of barite in 500 feet of the No. 1 vein. The company is carrying on stripping, trenching and testpitting in conjunction with the mining operation.

F. R. E., Verdun, Que.—Earnings of NIAGARA WIRE WEAVING CO., LTD., are showing up well. The company has reported a net profit for the year ended March 31, 1946, of $210,297 against $158,048 in the previous 12 months. Net equalled $1.80 a share on the outstanding common stock against $1.37 last year. Net working capital was $997,313 compared with $826,797. Earned surplus rose from $564,192 to $672,689.

G. M. B., Montreal, Quebec—The property of PERRON GOLD MINES, in Pascalis and Senneville townships, Quebec, comprises over

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Burden of Proof on Bears

By HARUSPEX

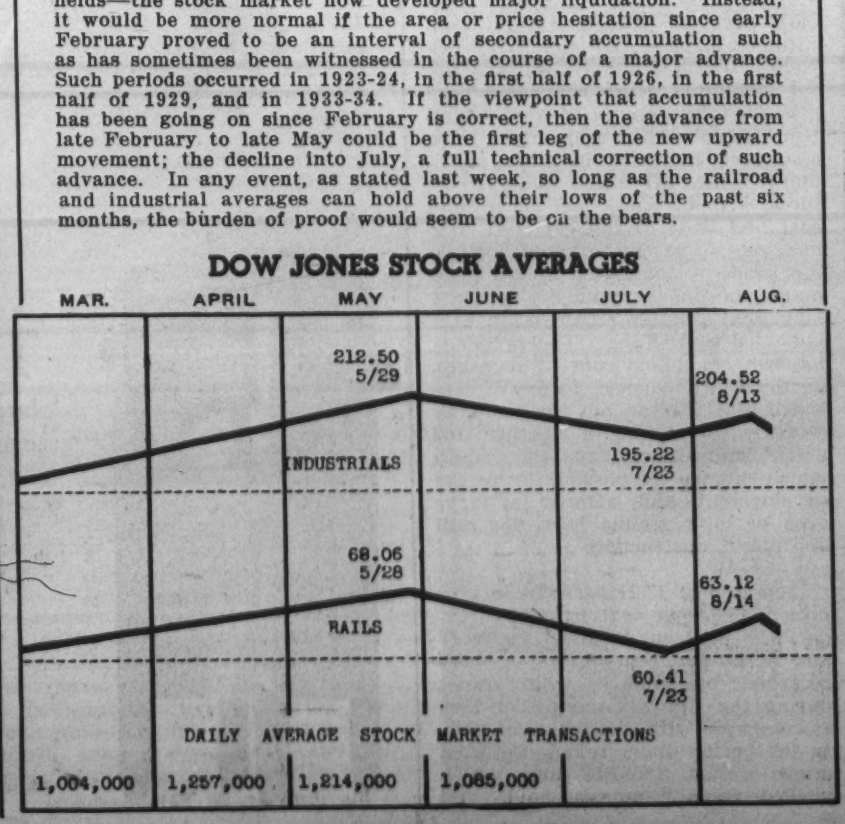
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: With post war recovery now under way, the one to two-year New York market trend which dominates Canadian stock prices, while subject to occasional intermediate interruption, such as that witnessed since February, is regarded as forward.

THE SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the May-June high points of 212.50 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 68.31 on the rail average. Since July an attempt at reversal to upward direction has been under way.

Business in the United States is now entering on what promises to be the most satisfactory interval since the end of the war some twelve months back. Reconversion has ended, so far as concerns the physical aspects of the matter. Production in many industries is attaining full volume while others expect to be operating at maximum levels by the year end. Labor strife and the threat of industrial paralysis that characterized the first half-year have been replaced by a more tractable attitude on the part of union leaders and the productivity of the worker is showing a tendency to improve. Lastly, price relaxation, under the new OPA setup, is being witnessed, thereby holding out prospects that profit margins will be improved.

It would be unusual if, against the background just described—a background that is still characterized by consumer shortages in many fields—the stock market now developed major liquidation. Instead, it would be more normal if the area or price hesitation since early February proved to be an interval of secondary accumulation such as has sometimes been witnessed in the course of a major advance. Such periods occurred in 1923-24, in the first half of 1926, in the first half of 1929, and in 1933-34. If the viewpoint that accumulation has been going on since February is correct, then the advance from late February to late May could be the first leg of the new upward movement; the decline into July, a full technical correction of such advance. In any event, as stated last week, so long as the railroad and industrial averages can hold above their lows of the past six months, the burden of proof would seem to be on the bears.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of two per cent. (fifty cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of the year 1946 was declared payable in Canadian funds on October 1, 1946, to Shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on August 26, 1946.

By order of the Board.
FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.
Montreal, August 12, 1946.

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1,400 acres of which only a small portion has been developed to date. Development operations have been hampered during recent years by the shortage of manpower but it is planned to carry on active exploration and development on the property during the current year. In addition, exploration work will be done on other properties in which the company holds a substantial interest, and which holds promise of profitable development. Perron is interested in the devlopment of several gold prospects, two of which are Seventh Malartic Mines and Kenda Pershing Mines. Earnings were higher in 1945 at 12.87 cents per share and dividends distributed were also higher at 10 cents. The working capital position was strengthened at $742,568. Ore reserves declined only moderately during the year to 200,934 tons. Investments in associated companies are not included in the above net working capital figure.

E. V. B., Toronto, Ont.—The lack of interest in COAST COPPER COMPANY is due to the fact that the prospects of further development of the company's inactive copper property appear quite remote. Work was financed by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, which holds the controlling interest. It was recently reported that because deterioration and obsolescence have rendered the buildings and equipment of little value, insurance on them had been cancelled. Ten year, six per cent bonds, maturing September 1, 1926, are now in default. They amount to principal $750,000 and interest arrears $217,850. The company owes Consolidated Smelters $1,169,871 and other creditors $956, and at last report there were no current assets. While the QUATSINO COPPER-GOLD MINES LIMITED property has been idle since 1929, the directors recently recommended securing an up-to-date report and advice on the next step in development of the claims at Quatsino, B.C. With the present generally favorable outlook for copper it is felt the property should be studied again and the possibility of gold also considered. Quatsino also has an interest in the Fern Mines, which is being incorporated. As of December 31, 1945, the company had current assets of $33,979 and current liabilities of $491. Investments at cost account for $27,958 of the current assets and approximate market value of these at the end of the year was over $50,000.

R. R. S., Ottawa, Ontario—Diamond drilling was suspended by WILTSEY-COGHLAN MINES on its gold-copper prospect in Rouyn township, Quebec, pending completion of a magnetometer survey. In 1944 and 1945, diamond drilling was done on this ground, which adjoins Donalda. A sulphide zone was located and some copper values obtained but, no commercial ore body was reported. Further drilling is likely to be done when the survey is completed in view of the developments on neighboring properties. Wiltsey-Coghlan also has claims in Dufresnoy and Vauquelin townships, Quebec, and in Fairbanks township, Sudbury area, Ontario. The company is continuing exploration through its subsidiary, Donrand Mines.

T. A. H., Niagara Falls, Ont.—Sales volume of CALDWELL LINEN MILLS LTD. for the six months ended June 30, 1946, despite difficulty in obtaining raw materials and shortage of skilled and semi-skilled labor, are reported to have shown an increase of 8 per cent over the corresponding period of 1945. The labor situation is looking a little brighter, and with new equipment installed, the outlook for the balance of 1946 is regarded as quite promising. Net earnings for year ended Dec. 31, 1945, were reported at $82,391, equal, after providing for dividends on the first and second preference stock, to 91 cents a share on the 40,000 shares of common outstanding.

R.F.F., Ottawa, Ont. — The property of NEWNORTH GOLD MINES takes in the original discovery in the Courageous Lake area of the Northwest Territories. A joint program of mapping, prospecting and drilling will be carried out this summer by Frobisher Exploration Company and Newnorth. Work will be done on the Newnorth south group of claims and the adjacent Frobisher property. Newnorth will provide staff and equipment and all information will be pooled. Trenching has already likely commenced. Newnorth also plans to drill on its other Courageous Lake claims lying immediately to the north of the Frobisher group.

M. C. S., Montreal, Que. — DOMINION SCOTTISH INVESTMENTS LTD. had a net income for the year ended May 31, 1946, of $120,799, equal to $2.46 a preferred share. This compares with $131,763 or $2.68 per share for the previous fiscal year. Market value of the portfolio increased during the year, stated D. C. MacLachlan, president. At May 31, 1946, the total asset value per preference share was approximately $82, compared with $64.50 in the like period of 1945. Book value of investments was $3.570,696 and market value was $4,989,000 at May 31, 1946, he stated.

F.J.M., Sherbrooke, Quebec — As far as I am aware it has been made perfectly clear by the Dominion Government that it has no intention of returning the ELDORADO property to the shareholders at any time in the future. If you have not as yet accepted the Government offer for the shares I would suggest you communicate with the trust company named on your certificate.

J.B.A., Burlington, Ont.—UNITED STEEL CORP. will pay a common dividend of 17½ cents a share on Sept. 16 to shareholders of record Aug. 30. Part of this is understood to have come from a subsidiary. T. J. Dillon, president, has said that as the company purchases as much as 70 per cent of its requirements in the U.S. at times, a saving will be affected with the Canadian dollar at par. Negotiations are in progress, he said, to take over exclusive manufacturing rights of certain products in demand in Canada. The bank loan of $947,280 at Dec. 31 has been well reduced, Mr. Dillon stated.

H.E.A., Westmount Quebec — The only Crown Consolidated Company of which I have any record is a Nevada incorporation (gold and silver property) and I have no information concerning its activities for a number of years . . . . . DORVAL-SISCOE GOLD SYNDICATE sold its property to Dorval-Siscoe Gold Mines. The latter company was succeeded by Camp Bird Mines, which in turn was taken over by Western Quebec Mines. I would suggest you communicate with the head office at 465 St. John Street, Montreal, or the Chartered Trust Company, Montreal, as to where you now stand . . . . . GOLD RANGE MINES LIMITED was succeeded by Rolac Mines Limited, on the basis of one new for three old shares, pooled. The transfer agent is London & Western Trust Company, Toronto . . . . . I understand active development is planned for the KIRKLAND EASTERN property, but am unable to inform you as to when this will commence. The company now has nearly a mile and a half along what is believed to be the main Kirkland Lake break.

C.W.C., Quebec, Que.—CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LTD., is reported to be experiencing a substantial increase in business this year over last. The improvement apparently is due to the larger volume of consumer merchandise. The company's postwar expansion program is underway, with the factory at Sherbrooke, Quebec, being enlarged. Premises in Toronto and Ottawa will be renovated to provide warehouse space, with new offices and warehouses being erected in Edmonton and Saskatoon, the report adds.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things:—(1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

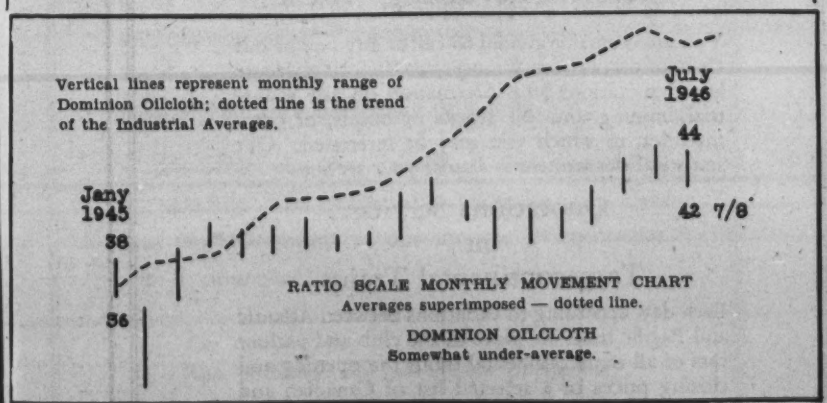
1. FAVORABLE
2. NEUTRAL or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The investment Index is the yield of any stock expressed as a percentage of the average yield of all stocks, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

DOMINION OILCLOTH AND LINOLEUM, LTD.

			Averages	Oilcloth
PRICE 31 July 46	—	$43.25		
YIELD	—	3.7%		
INVESTMENT INDEX	—	103	Last 12 months	Up 32.9% Up 10.9%
GROUP	—	"A"	Last 1 month	Down 3.8% Unch.
FACTORS	—	Neutral	1942 low—1946 high	Up 160.0% Up 125.0%



SUMMARY: The common shares of Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum appear to have the advantages and restrictions of a participating preferred. It is therefore only natural that the price movement should also be restricted as may be noted from figures and chart above.

The current yield of 3.7% is very close to the average yield on all common stocks at the present time. The Investment Index has risen 10 points in the last few months which indicates confidence that the current dividend is safe, at least.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Life, Accident and Sickness Cover Appeal to Younger Generation

By GEORGE GILBERT

Not so long ago young persons starting out to make their own way in the world were much more concerned about their chances of getting ahead in their vocation and earning more money than they were about making any plans for their financial security in the future.

Nowadays, however, with so much emphasis being placed upon the importance of national security and social security measures, even those in the younger age groups are now recognizing the necessity of taking steps to provide for their own individual security.

INSURANCE companies and associations are simply incorporated entities established for the purpose of providing the people with a service which few if any of them as individuals could provide for themselves. The business of these institutions is carried on in a highly competitive field, composed of stock and mutual organizations, which ensures that on the whole the rates they charge must be reasonable and the service they render must be generally satisfactory if they are to grow and prosper in the face of the existing competition.

Their service consists in furnishing financial security against certain specified risks of everyday business and life. More and more the need of such security is being recognized by those in the younger age brackets. In the campaign across the line for Army recruits emphasis was placed in the newspaper and radio advertising campaign on the pension system of the Army. At first it was doubted in some quarters whether this theme would make an appeal to men in the desired age brackets, but sufficient time has now elapsed to make it plain that security for the future makes the strongest appeal of all those used in the campaign, and will be continued.

It has been contended that there is too much emphasis placed upon security and not enough on chances to earn promotion and to get ahead, but the military authorities, after a careful census, have found that the security appeal has brought the largest response, with the possibility of promotion taking second place.

Causes Surprise

It may be surprising to find that security for the future as one commentator puts it, "exercises such a strong attraction on a cross-section of the country's youthful population, but the facts cannot be denied." And further, that life insurance representatives, "are bound to find it reassuring that the services they provide supply a public want paramount even in that segment of the adult population which is supposed to think least about it."

Life insurance undoubtedly provides an absolutely safe means by which those in the lower age groups can make provision for their financial security in later life by regularly setting aside a small part of their current earnings for the purpose. This method of saving through the purchase of life insurance has advantages over other saving plans that may be adopted. In the first place it calls for specific premium deposits annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly, as the case may be, whereas there is no requirement for regularity of deposits in the ordinary savings bank accounts, which are apt to be depleted at times instead of being steadily augmented.

There is thus a mild form of compulsion exercised upon the person who adopts the life insurance method which makes him stick with the plan and which he fully appreciates in later life even if at times in the interim he finds it extremely inconvenient to get together the money to make the required premium deposits. Premium notices from the company and personal calls from his agent constantly remind him of his intention to save and the necessity of meeting his premium obligations if he is to reach his objective. Under ordinary savings plans he is left to his own devices as to whether he will make a deposit or not.

Overcomes Inertia

Under the life insurance method the inherent inertia of most people in keeping up any savings plan is largely overcome. There is also the guarantee of the payment of the entire amount he intended to save, as shown by the face amount of the policy, in the case of his death before the completion of the premium-paying period. This savings plan thus provides not only protection for himself against financial dependence in old age but also protection for his dependents should he himself be called by death at any time during the premium-paying period. No other savings plan contains this important feature.

Besides protection against the hazard of financial insecurity in old age, people need protection against the hazard of temporary financial insecurity caused by sickness or accident. For the average person, it has recently been estimated, it costs five times as much in expenses when disabled by accident or sickness as when well and working. Some method of making provision in advance for such extra expenses is needed as no one can foretell when he will become ill or meet with a disabling accident.

Under modern forms of accident and sickness insurance, comprehensive and flexible coverage may be obtained to meet the requirements of any particular individual. Indemnity for loss of earning power or income due to accident or illness has become of increasing importance to salary and wage earners in recent years. As far as the majority of them are concerned, the sudden stoppage of earning power as a result of injury or ill-health may be as disastrous to the family as death itself.

Needs Development

It is rather strange that while the insurance of life and property values has been reasonably well developed, the type of protection afforded by accident and sickness insurance, or accident and health insurance as it is now usually called, has never been developed in this country to the extent its importance would seem to warrant. Whether this is due to lack of public information about the coverage it affords or a failure of adequate sales presentation, it is difficult to determine off-hand.

Although the statistics of time lost by workers as a result of accident and illness show the need of protection against the financial loss involved, there are many thousands of salary and wage earners going about their business and other activities without protection in any form against the hazards of disease and accident, while

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at the same time the practice of carrying life insurance and property insurance has become almost universal. It does not appear that this lack of interest in accident and sickness coverage is due to want of public confidence in the contracts or services offered by the insurance organizations. It may be due to the methods used in marketing or the rates charged for this form of protection.

Very few salary or wage earners can afford to have their earning power stopped even temporarily. But when injury or sickness incapacitates the average man and his earnings cease for any considerable length of time, the disastrous effects upon his dependents have been likened to that of the man who dies without life insurance.

Complete protection can only be established when both life insurance and sickness and accident insurance are carried. If only one of these needed forms of protection is held, the financial security of the individual and his dependents is out of balance.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 27*)

highest since May, 1945. June figures include 597,494 tons milled, 149,785 ounces of gold, 28,436 ouces of silver and an aggregate value of $5,779,609. The increases over the same figures for June, 1945, amount to 18.21 per cent in gold and 51.29 per cent in silver recovery. Value of bullion sales was up 23.68 per cent. Hoyle Gold Mines production, ore having been forwarded to the Pamour mill for treatment in March, April, May and June is not included in above figures.

Net profits in terms of U.S. currency of $12,211,663, after all charges, equivalent after preferred dividend requirements to 77 cents a share on the common stock, is reported by International Nickel Company of Canada and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30, 1946, which compares with 86 cents in the corresponding period a year ago. In the quarter ended June 30, net profit was 42 cents a share, comparable with 35 cents in the preceding quarter, and 39 cents in the three months ended June 30, 1945. The consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 1946, shows current assets of $142,119,533 of which $25,370,850 was cash and $62,126,041 treasury bills, tax notes and other securities, compared with current assets of $138,527,869 on March 31, 1946, and $139,391,974, a year before. The report points out that the effect of the parity adjustment will appear in the company's financial statement September 30, 1946.

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A controlling interest in Claw Lake Gold mines, holding a group of 30 claims in Cabot township, West Shinning Tree area, has been acquired by Paymaster Consolidated Mines, Porcupine gold producer. A diamond drilling contract for over 5,000 feet has been entered into by Paymaster. One drill is already on the property and the second is expected within a few weeks. The Claw company was formed some years ago with an authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares of which 1,555,005 are now outstanding. Paymaster has purchased 1,460,834 shares or approximately 93 per cent of the outstanding stock, and has secured an option on the entire balance of the treasury shares at prices ranging from 20 cents to $1.50 per share. A block of 100,000 shares has already been taken up at 20 cents a share under the option agreement which provides funds for the immediate drilling campaign.

•

In the second quarter report of Sherritt Gordon Mines, president Eldon L. Brown states that drilling on the Lynn Lake property made a substantial increase in the indicated reserves of nickel-copper ore during the three-months period, and that gold discoveries had been made in an area 25 miles east of Lynn Lake; and as the discoveries looked important a very large block of claims was staked. Three patches of float have been uncovered all of which disclosed assays ranging from a few tenths to ounces a ton and visible gold has been noted. A drill is being sent to the scene of the new find. A profit, before write-offs, totalling $154,408 is reported for the second quarter of this year compared with $271,665 in the first quarter. Copper sales for the period were 4,566,538 pounds, compared with 6,038,242 pounds. Elimination of the United States exchange premium and war exchange tax has resulted in reduction of more than 20 per cent in the value of the Josephine mine's product, Mr. Brown states. The recent increase in the Lake Erie price of iron was not nearly sufficient to offset this reduction, consequently the outlook for profitable operations at this mine under present conditions is not good.

•

Cochenour Willans Gold Mines is back to practically normal tonnage and grade and only the labor situation is the governing factor, states W. P. Mackle, manager, in a detailed summary of present conditions at the mine. Minewise the operation is in the best physical position of its history. The report lists 126 drill holes put down over a wide horizontal area and a vertical extent of 675 feet and these gave values from $6.30 to $165.20. Mr. Mackle again emphasizes that this mine's ore reserves are the diamond drill holes and this fact, he states, applies equally as well today after 6½ years of mining, and a total recovery of approximately $6,000,000. When Cochenour recently established the due west plunge of the structures and ore zones as the major feature a change had to be made in the drilling practice. A complete new set of cross-section plans and geological plans had to be made and this work underway for a year is not yet complete. From the work done however, an entirely new conception of the problems has been evolved.

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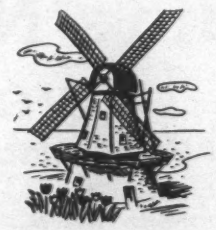

Holland has emerged from world conflict with her indomitable spirit undaunted by the ravages of war. "You can't beat the Dutch" is as true a saying now as it ever was.

Because Canadians played a major role in helping to liberate their country, the Dutch feel that you can't beat the Canadians either. Now large quantities of Canadian manufactured goods are helping to rebuild the devastated Dutch homeland. That is why the words "Made in Canada" have a special significance to our friends in the Netherlands.

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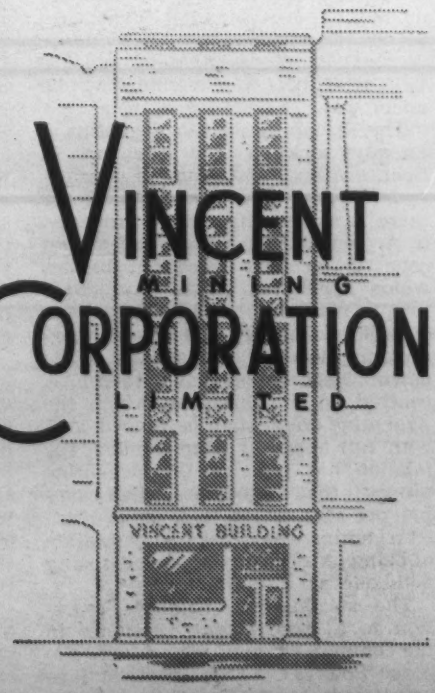
The Corporation would be glad to mail a copy of its house-organ The Vincentive upon request.



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Bargaining Must Settle Bulk of "Balances"

By JOHN A. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Britain's position regarding the "sterling balances" has still to be clarified, says Mr. Marston, for it is not within Britain's capacity to pay in full for the assistance she received in carrying out her commitments as a war Power, when she was to a large degree merely using the supplies on behalf of the United Nations.

The balances can be partially offset by supplying some of the countries holding them with capital equipment, but it is anticipated that bargaining will have to settle the greater portion of them.

London.

IT WOULD be interesting to know how many people in this country, heaving a sigh of relief that the war was over and that we could begin straightening our affairs to get back to normal, had any idea that in fighting the war we had contracted obligations which would take a generation or two to settle.

Everyone was vaguely aware that the national debt had been immersely swollen, but a big debt service charge is so well-established a feature of the Budget that no one loses much sleep on that account. It is an obligation on the part of the Government towards members of the British public, not between Britain and other countries.

The existence of the "sterling balances" would probably not have been even dimly recognized outside of Westminister and the London Stock Exchange but for Mr. Vinson's indiscretion last May in giving evidence on Britain's alleged commitments under the Loan Agreement. He produced figures which seemed to show that, in effect, £700 million of the loan's capital sum of £937½ million would have to be used for early settlement of a proportion of the sterling balances. In the resulting press publicity it was revealed to the public that their country owed some £3,500 million overseas, on account, mainly, of supplies furnished for the war.

Prospect for Decades

This matter is now of No. 1 importance to the British economy. If anything like so large a sum is exacted in full, Britain's standard of living will be kept down for decades, and she will probably never regain her position as a leading financial and industrial Power.

The first anniversary of the Anglo-American Financial Agreement falls next July, and there is an immense amount of negotiation to be concluded, as the Agreement stipulates, before then. It is assumed that by late fall talks with the major creditors will be under way.

The British mission to Argentina is already tackling the problem in Buenos Aires. The situation which is under review there is not typical, for there is more British capital invested in Argentina than money due to that country on war account; besides which Argentina, unlike most creditors, is not in the sterling area. It is considered unlikely that non-sterling-area credits will be drastically scaled down. Negotiations have, therefore, centred on the terms on which the Argentine credit shall be funded, and, with full approval from London, the mission has rejected the Argentine proposal that the balances shall carry 2½ per cent.

Argentina was in the happy position of being outside the war, and assisting both sides on a profitable basis.

The sterling-area balances represent to a large extent assistance in the common cause of victory over the Axis Powers. Large contributions were made by the Dominions, India, Egypt, and one or two European countries. The Dominions contributed vital supplies. India and Egypt were used as war bases, involving expenditure of such proportions that by far the largest sums are due to them—exactly what the figures are it has not been revealed, and no accurate estimate is possible.

The actual writing down of sums due to countries whose participation in the war was not completely voluntary is a very delicate matter. It is said that hard terms imposed by Britain on India would cause another political crisis there. But the general moral claim by the holders of the balances is not very strong, for Britain was in a sense merely using the supplies on behalf of the United Nations.

From each according to his capacity was the only reasonable basis on which the war could be fought. And it is not within Britain's capacity to pay in full for the assistance received in carrying out her commitments as a war Power, even if there were any moral reason why she should.

Eire has sterling balances in the neighborhood of £400 million; Australia's are somewhat above £200 million; New Zealand's somewhat under £90 million; South Africa's claims are substantial, but unknown. These obligations are on trade account, and the holders will claim, it is believed, that they should receive more favorable treatment than India and Egypt, whose claims accrue mainly from military expenditure.

If it is accepted that Argentina is in a good bargaining position—which seems to be acknowledged in the fact that interest payments on the £130 million claim have been discussed at all — then it seems obvious that the principle of distinct categories will be accepted. If, moreover, the total of £3,500 million is to be "adjusted" to the extent of about £1,000 million, as Mr. Vinson seemed to imply, then obviously India and Egypt will have to make the really substantial concessions.

The first half-year's export figures show that a beginning has been made in reducing commitments to India and Egypt by supplying capital equipment to these countries. British industry would be bled white in an effort to settle the whole of the sterling balances by this means, and the simple fact is that bargaining will have to settle the bulk of them.

But a big increase in exports to the countries holding the claims will undoubtedly be possible when conversion to peace production is completed, and in this way it should be possible to deal with what remains of the balances after the negotiations, without either exhausting the country's capacity or leaving the obligations to hang like a millstone round its neck for generations.

Failure of Hindus and Moslems to agree over Britain's offer of independence caused the worst riots in Bengal's history. Muslim Dr. Abul Kalam Azad, former president of the All-India Congress (pictured with Mahatma Gandhi), in announcing a death toll of over 2,000, told Lord Wavell this week that the lull in rioting might be only temporary.

Britain's New Plane Will Have Movies

By WILLIAM COURTENAY

Britain has manufactured a new passenger aeroplane, the Brabazon 1, for Atlantic air travel; it is believed that it will be supreme in its field for 10 to 15 years. First of a series of five planes designed for commercial aviation, it will be ready for flight next April. Since the wings of this giant eight-engined monoplane are situated near the centre of the plane, most of the passengers will have an uninterrupted view below.

London.

BRITAIN'S white hope for capturing the Atlantic air traffic is now rapidly taking shape in the vast assembly shed at the Bristol Company's plant. And you can compare the making of the airliner Brabazon 1 with the building of a sealiner, for it is so big that it has had to have a special assembly-shop constructed for it with one assembly jig. They can't begin to build a second Brabazon until the first plane is wheeled away — just as they can't begin a new liner at the shipyards until the previous one has been launched.

Brabazon 1 is the first of a series of five diverse planes designed to meet modern requirements of the Empire's commercial aviation.

The building of a new airliner, these days, has become as romantic a story as the building of a monster ship. In the case of the Brabazon 1, the Air Ministry in Britain called for the designs for the 285,000 lbs. giant as long ago as 1944. Even so, the machine is not due to take to the air for the first time until next April.

It is an imaginative product, far ahead of rivals from the other side of the Atlantic. All Britain's hopes are pinned on it, and even the Tudors now coming off the assembly line and the converted Lancasters and Halifaxes may be regarded as stop-gaps until a sufficient number of Brabazon 60-seaters are in full operation on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Empire routes by 1950.

It may then be confidently predicted that the Brabazon will hold its own for from ten to fifteen years even though rivals may exceed its speed a little.

The first version is designed for eight radial motors, and these will be the last of the piston engines we are likely to use in the airliners. Each engine will develop up to 3,000 h.p. — giving a total of about 24,000 horse-power at the take-off.

The cruising speed will not exceed 250 miles per hour, but when the second plane is "laid down" — and these planes are being laid down one at a time like ships' keels — it will be powered with turbines giving a cruising speed of 350 miles per hour. This will be the version that will go into production for the Empire air lines.

Goal by 1950

Although assembly of the second liner — which will have a top speed in the neighborhood of 400 miles per hour — cannot begin until next November, parts are being built in advance. It will not be in the air until about February, 1948, and its tests will hardly be concluded before about June of that year. Nevertheless Britain should have enough of these liners for her Atlantic and Pacific routes by 1950.

What does this new air giant look like? The Brabazon 1 is beautifully streamlined, and has its 250-foot wing set far back from the nose down the fuselage. The wings are almost "amidships" which, incidentally, will give most passengers an uninterrupted view below.

The cabin will, of course, be pressurized for high altitude. Its length is 177 feet, and the height over the tail fin is more than 50 feet from the ground, while the wing-tips are 10 feet above the ground. The space between the undercarriage wheels is 55 feet. Any single-seater fighter could nestle in between them like an eagle's prey held in its talons.

In building the Brabazon Britain is jumping from the 80,000 lb. class of airliner to the 285,000 lb. class without experiencing something in the intermediate 150,000 lb. class.

There are more than 10,000 drawings involved in the building of this monster. The electrical system will have a 204-volt plant — able to give movie shows aboard. Some of the shorter-range versions of this giant will be able to carry 120 passengers. One version has sleeping-berths for 58 persons and a crew of 10 will be standard on all types.

The Brabazon 1 is more than Britain's white hope. Its supremacy is a certainty.

These shares having been sold this advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

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Entitled to fixed preferential cash dividends cumulative from August 15, 1946, as and when declared by the Board of Directors, at the rate of 55 cents per share per annum payable semi-annually on the 15th days of February and August in each year; non-voting unless two semi-annual dividends in the aggregate are in arrears, in which case holders of such shares shall be entitled to voting rights of one vote for each share held; entitled on distribution of assets first to receive unpaid cumulative dividends and thereafter to share equally share for share with the Class B shares; convertible at any time at the holder's option into Class B shares on the basis of one Class B Share for each two Class A Shares.

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Class B Shares (no par value)	300,000 shs.	180,000 shs.

99,200 Class A Shares are being purchased from shareholders of the Company and the proceeds of the sale thereof to the Underwriters will not be paid into the treasury of the Company. 30,000 Class A Shares represent new financing by the Company and the proceeds of the sale by the Company to the Underwriters will be paid into the treasury. The balance of the Class A shares issued, namely 20,800, is being retained by the holders thereof.

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